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Chaitra 6, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 26, 1968/Chaitra 6, 1890 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में ?

श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद : जी हां।

यह प्रक्रिया में निर्धारित किया गया है कि किसी मैम्बर के नाम से एक दिन में पांच प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्न स्वीकार नहीं किये जायेंगे। लेकिन आप देखें कि आज के अतारांकित प्रश्नों में एक सदस्य के नाम से आठ प्रश्न स्वीकार किये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस प्रक्रिया के अधीन यह किया गया है ? आपकी प्रश्न शाखा में या तो मूर्ख बसे हैं या बेईमान बसे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may please write to me; I shall look into it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Question No. 838.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) *rose—*

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs should reply, according to the question.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I have indicated that this question relates to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and that he will reply.

श्री रवि राय : पहले से मालूम होना चाहिये था। कैसे इस तरह से ट्रांस्फर हो जाता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Somebody must reply on behalf of the Government.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : In future, they should be careful.

UNIFORMITY IN SPECIFICATIONS OF FOOD ARTICLES

*838. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, I.S.I. and Agmark rules, different specifications have been laid down for spices and other products for certification;

(b) whether the difference in specifications causes difficulties to the trade;

(c) whether Government have considered the possibility of introducing uniformity in the specifications; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Due to specific demand of the importing countries in regard to certain varieties of black pepper, cardamom (chhoti illachi) and chillies, which are at present subject to Compulsory Quality Control before export under Agmark, some deviation was made in the grade specifications as compared to the standards laid under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. There is, however, no varia-

tion between ISI and Agmark grade specifications.

(b) No, Sir. It is rather the other way round as it was at the insistence of the trade that the deviation was made to enable them to export their commodities in accordance with the requirements of importing countries.

(c) There has always been uniformity in grade standards between Agmark and ISI, except in the above mentioned cases. The P.F.A. Act lays down the minimum standards from hygienic point of view and the same are always taken into consideration while laying down grades/specifications. In the cases referred to above, however, exemption from PFA Rules was given by the Ministry of Health.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The Deputy Prime Minister referred a few days back to Montessori classes. Here is an example of the three departments undergoing Montessori training. They are taking decisions completely without any regard to the practical possibilities or considerations. The specifications laid down under the ISI and Agmark rules vary to a considerable extent from specifications under the PF Act. One of the illustrations is in regard to the chemical test. It so happens that the traders who comply with the ISI specifications are likely to violate the PFA specifications, thereby exposing themselves to deterrent penalties under the PF Act. This is a very peculiar case. What prevents the Government from simultaneously amending the PF Act if they thought it necessary to make certain amendments for the purpose of exports.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In this particular case, the Health Ministry was consulted. There is no deviation whatsoever from the health point of view. The exporters brought to the notice of Government that some types of spices were acceptable to importing countries. The hon. Member is himself aware that the importing countries themselves have very rigid quality control over importing such materials. The traders pointed out that if they themselves were prepared to accept spices exported by them, the Government should not come in the way. This was considered at the inter-ministerial meeting and with the concurrence of the ministries concerned, including the Health Ministry, this was done.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question is not replied to. They found it desirable to make certain changes in specifications for the purpose of exports. It is also understood that nobody is going to import anything which is bad from health point of view. But why not amend the Act simultaneously ? Why cause unnecessary hardship ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Government is examining the position at this stage. The PF rules provide for exemption; there is already provision for exemption under the rules.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Due to certain difficulties experienced by the traders certain amendments about chemical testing were made and these were published in the Gazette of India 1966. So far no action has been taken in respect of those amendments. What stands in the way of the Government implementing those amendments which were made after due consideration of the difficulties of the traders ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have not come across any such cases other than the category of spices. Our agricultural marketing organisation would look into the suggestions.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : These rules about chemical testing and colour specification were all published in the Gazette. It is amazing that he is not aware of that. I want a specific reply. Will they take immediate action to implement it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are examining it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : There is no question of examination; they were published in the Gazette.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : What has been published has already been mentioned. The exemptions were made.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : In spite of specifications under the Act, there are

thousands of cases of adulteration in the cities and towns of India. Has the Government any plan to check this loss to the health of the country?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am sorry; this is not coming under this.

श्री बलराज मधोक : यह प्रश्न किसी मंत्री को एड्रेस किया गया था और इसका उत्तर शिन्दे साहब दे रहे हैं । वास्तव में हैल्थ मिनिस्टर का होना भी आवश्यक थी । कारण यह है कि यह एडल्ट्रेशन का मामला है केवल एक्सपोर्ट्स का मामला ही नहीं है। देश के अन्दर जो एडल्ट्रेशन भी हो रहा है उसके लिए कानून बनाया गया है जिसके मुताबिक जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं वे माल को भी टैस्ट करवाते रहते हैं और बन्द माल भी बेचते हैं। छोटे ट्रेडर्ज को वे माल बेचते हैं और जो माल ये छोटे ट्रेडर्ज उनसे लाते हैं, जब टैस्ट करना होता है तो इन छोटे ट्रेडर्ज को पकड़ लिया जाता है। हैल्थ वाले कहते हैं कि यह स्पेसिफिकेशंज के अनुसार नहीं है। जो छोटा दूकानदार है वह कहता है कि उसने बड़े ट्रेडर्ज से, होलसेलर से लिया है। लेकिन होलसेलर को पकड़ते नहीं जिससे माल ले कर छोटा ट्रेडर उसको बेचता है। दे आर बीइंग हैरास्ड लाइक एनीथिंग। इस प्रकार की बेइंतहा शिकायतें मेरे पास आई हैं। मेरे पास जो मैमोरंडम आए हैं उनको मैंने हैल्थ मिनिस्टरी के पास और आपके पास भेजा है। जो छोटे ट्रेडर हैं, जो माल मैनुफैक्चर नहीं करते हैं, बड़ों से माल ले कर बेचते हैं, उनको हैरास करने की जो प्रक्रिया है उसको बन्द किया जाए और जो माल व सामान होता है उसका टैस्ट करने का प्रबन्ध क्या आप हर एरिया के अन्दर, हर तहसील के अन्दर, हर शहर के अन्दर करेंगे, वहां पर टैस्टिंग लैबोरेटरीज कायम करेंगे ताकि वे जो माल लायें वे पहले उसे टैस्ट करवा लें और फिर जनता को दें? इस तरह से अगर किया गया तो उनका जो हैरासमेंट है वह बन्द हो सकता है। क्या आप इस पर विचार करेंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): This question relates to specific deviations which were made in respect of certain categories of spices. If the hon. Member has any question in regard to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, he can address a specific question to the Health Ministry.

SHRI R. BARUA: If I understood the Ministers' reply aright, he said the classification for export purposes is different from what we find in the Food Adulterations Act. He also said that in spite of the variation, there is no health hazard in it. May I know whether such a variation may lead to more complications, unless the law is amended? What steps are Government going to take in this regard?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already answered it.

Unrest in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*839. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an official case study was made of the abnormal industrial unrest in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether it is a fact that in most of the public sector projects unfortunately, the highest executive, soon after taking charge, overnight finds that his relations or people coming from his State are qualified for the posts there, with the result that the States where those projects are located are denied the benefits of the employment potential created in that area resulting in great unrest? If so, what measures do Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): We have laid down a policy that with

regard to the senior posts in the public sector projects, requiring technical qualification and experience, the best people available in the whole country will be selected. The smaller employees will be recruited as far as possible from the area where the industries are located.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Concern has been expressed not by individuals, but by members of various State Assemblies and resolutions have been passed where such discontent is prevailing. That apart, may I know whether the third plan envisaged studies being undertaken on industrial relations and implementation of labour laws by the HEC and if so, what are the important suggestions made ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is true that in the third plan this study was suggested, on the basis of which there is to be a study in every public sector every third year. In 1966-67 this study was undertaken and a large number of suggestions are there. I can lay it on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The enormous problems facing the HEC at Ranchi in respect of quality and inadequate production, massive industrial unrest, etc., have been completely relegated to the background by the new Chairman of HEC who happens to be the conscience-keeper of the Government of India, Mr. K. D. Malaviya. He has further declared after his appointment,

> "I shall continue to exercise my freedom as a political worker after the appointment to this high body to carry on my efforts to rouse the conscious public opinion in India for a speedy implementation of the socialist programme."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question does not concern the Chairman.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : In that background, I shall frame my question. Would the Government of India instruct the new Chairman to apply his mind exclusively to solve all the problems of HEC and not indulge himself in political activities ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : सोशलिज्म पोलीटिकल एक्टिविटी नहीं है।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : You have rightly pointed out, Sir, that this question is not relevant. But I can say straightway that I have had a discussion with the Chairman and he also agrees that he has to devote his attention to all the questions involving the interests of the public sector at Ranchi.

श्री प्रेम चंद वर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 1967-68 के दौरान हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन में कितने फ़ीसदी मशीनें बेकार खड़ी रहीं और अब जो रिसेशन, मन्दी, आ रही है या महसूस की जा रही है, उसके कारण 1968-69 में कितनी कमी का अन्दाज़ा है और मौजूदा रिसेशन का कार्पोरेशन की प्राडक्शन पर क्या असर पड़ेगा।

श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद : इस सवाल का भी आरिजिनल सवाल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि इन बातों के मुताल्लिक हम एन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं और इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि किस तरह से आइडल कैपेसिटी को काम में लाया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. members must bear in mind the main question. If they go far beyond it, one question will take half an hour and others are deprived of the opportunity to put their questions.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : It is a fact that the top executives always select their kith and kin, because blood is thicker than water...

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : *Sambhar* is thicker than blood.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Perhaps Mr. Nahata has some preferences. That is why he is angry.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I said, *sambhar* is thicker than blood.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know whether the Government is prepared to give instructions to the top executives that after the date of their assuming office in any public sector un-

dertaking, their kith and kin and near relatives should not be appointed in that particular undertaking? What is the policy of Government in this regard?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This question is not relevant, but I can assure him that if specific instances are brought to our notice where favouritism has been shown, we will look into it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Thousands of instances are there.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्होंने हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन के चेयरमैन से बात कर ली है और उन्होंने कहा है कि वह अपनी सारी एनर्जी हैवी इंजीनियरिंग प्लांट की उन्नति में लगायेंगे। उन्होंने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि चेयरमैन, श्री के० डी० मालवीय, ने कांग्रेस वर्कर्ज को एड्रैस करते हुए कहा है कि वे जोर से काम करें, वर्ना कांग्रेस खत्म हो जायेगी। क्या यह सही है कि सरकार जिन व्यक्तियों को ऐसी कनसर्न्ज का चेयरमैन बनाती है, वे इस पद पर रहते हुए भी पालिटिक्स में भाग ले सकते हैं, अगर हां, तो क्या सरकार उनको चेयरमैन के पद पर रहते हुए पलिटिक्स में भाग लेने से मना करेगी? सरकार द्वारा इस कनसर्न और इस तरह की दूसरी कनसर्न्ज के जो एक्सीक्यूटिव्ज मुकर्रर किये जाते हैं, वे एक्सपीरियंस्ड लोग नहीं होते हैं। क्या सरकार ने उनको ज्यादा एक्सपीरियंस दिलाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, ताकि वे ज्यादा एफ़िशेंट्ली काम कर सकें? . . .

श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहां तक इन चेयरमैन साहब का ताल्लुक है, यह कोई सैलेरी नहीं ले रहे हैं। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सैलेरी न लेने से क्या होता है? पैसा कमाने के और कई तरीके हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want further information about the activities of the Chairman, you can put a separate question. They are not covered by this. This question is about the unrest resulting from a particular employment policy followed in public sector undertakings.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके ख़िलाफ़ बहुत स्ट्रांग प्रोटेस्ट करना चाहता हूं। मुझे आप से शिकायत है, किसी मंत्री से नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not mind your protest. The supplementary should be relevant to the main question. If you widen the area, then it will be difficult.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : जो सवाल मैंने किया था उसका जवाब वह दे रहे थे, तो वह जवाब देने दीजिए।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : He must withdraw his words.... (*interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a good ground for protest. But hon. Members should realise that if there is conflict between the viewpoints expressed by Members, it can be put in a different way. Now, Shri K. K. Chatterjee.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो सवाल किया है उसका जवाब तो देने दीजिए। . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . अगर उनको मेरे कुछ कहने से आपके बारे में एतराज है तो मैं उसको भी वापस लेने को तैयार हूं। मैं कभी चेयर के असम्मान में कोई बात नहीं कहता। मेरी कोई ऐसी नीयत नहीं थी आपका डिसरेस्पेक्ट करने की। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहता हूं कि वह मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This matter is over. I have already called another hon. Member. Further, when the Minister is not replying, what can I do?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Sir, I accept your ruling.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मेरा आप से कहना यह है कि एक सवाल पूछा जाता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह

कह सकते हैं कि मैं जवाब नहीं दूंगा क्योंकि उसकी प्रक्रिया इसमें है ? या तो यह कह दें कि यह पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में नहीं है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will explain the position. You are a lawyer. You should appreciate that when a question is placed on the Order Paper I have to see how far I can give latitude. Otherwise, on one question all allied matters are likely to be raised.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मैंने इसमें यह कहा है कि चेयरमैन पालिटिक्स में हिस्सा ले सकते हैं या नहीं ? तो इसका जवाब दिलाइए । मैंने और कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he replies, I have no objection. But, as I have said, it is not covered by the main question.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : मैं भी एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न रखना चाहती हूं । आपने उनको मौका दिया है तो मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न भी सुनिए । किसी के खिलाफ एलीगेशन करने के पहले प्रायर नोटिस आपको देना पड़ता है । तो यह कैसे इस तरह का सवाल कर रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is over. Shri K. K. Chatterjee.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : उन्हें जवाब तो देना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Minister is not replying, what can I do ? I cannot compel him.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : यह सवाल हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची के बारे में था कि वहां पर अनरेस्ट क्यों होता है ? मेरा कहना यह है कि जो हेड आफ दि एग्जीक्यूटिव हैं वह चूंकि पालिटिक्स में भाग लेते हैं इसलिए वहां अनरेस्ट होता है । तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उनको हिदायत करेंगे कि वह पालिटिक्स में भाग न लें । यह सवाल है मेरा ।

श्री रवि राय : यह क्वेश्चन रेलीवेंट है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As far as I am concerned, I am very clear in my mind.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The Minister was about to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already stated that if it is beyond the scope of the question, I cannot say that the Minister should reply. I cannot compel him. But if it is within the scope, if he had first put this question of the politics of the Chairman leading to some unrest, that would have been very very proper.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is a very relevant and leading question. The Chairman of the corporation is indulging in politics because of which there is unrest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Minister has nothing to say, what could I do ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You can force him to reply.

इस तरह से कांग्रेस वाले वहां पालिटिक्स कर के वहां अनरेस्ट क्रियेट करते रहेंगे । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K. K. Chatterjee.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE: In the labyrinth of words a very important matter has been sidetracked. Shri Venkatasubbaiah has pinpointed a very serious issue that there has been abnormal labour unrest in the public sector undertaking in Ranchi. The position is the same in Durgapur also, where also it is a public sector undertaking. In the private sector also the position is not different. In my own State, the Martin Burn Company with 12,000 workers is completely closed for the last two months. So also Indian Iron with 6,000 workers. In the light of all this, I want to know whether the hon. Minister also feels that our labour laws, as enacted and prevailing today in the country are out of date and they require immediate thorough re-examination and revision ? If so, is the hon. Minister

prepared to take immediate steps to bring about such a change so that Parliament can be seized of this question?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The problem of industrial relations and the application of local laws has been engaging the attention of the Government and we shall certainly take into consideration the suggestion of the hon. Member. If the present labour laws require some modification, I will have a talk with the Labour Minister and see to what extent they can be modified.

श्री रवि राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय के मातहत और एक भोपाल एलेक्ट्रिकल फैक्ट्री है। वहां भी इस तरह के जो बड़े अफसर हैं उनकी हाथी साहब से बातचीत हुई थी और खुद अहमद साहब वहां गए थे। मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस मंत्रालय के मातहत रांची में इतना अनरेस्ट क्यों हो रहा है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या लेबर लाज़ को लागू करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय की श्री जयसुख लाल हाथी के साथ और वहां के ट्रेड यूनियन्स जो हैं उनके साथ बातचीत हुई थी और रांची की फैक्ट्री की ट्रेड यूनियन जो है वह किस संस्था के मातहत चलती है आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० या एच० एम० एस० या किस संस्था के मातहत है और क्या यूनियनों के नेता की हाथी साहब और अहमद साहब के साथ बातचीत हुई थी? यदि हुई थी तो क्या नतीजा निकला?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यहां के लेबर अनरेस्ट की बात यह है कि यहां इंटर यूनियन राइवलरी है और इंट्रा यूनियन राइवलरी है, जिसका मतलब है कि एक यूनियन में कई ग्रुप हैं और बहुत सारे यूनियन भी यहां हैं। तीन यूनियन रजिस्टर्ड हुई हैं। जो यूनियन रेकगनाइज़ की गई है वह आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० है। लेकिन कौन इसमें प्रेसीडेंट वगैरह है इसका केस अभी तक चल रहा है। उसका फैसला नहीं हुआ। और इन तीन यूनियनों के होने की वजह से और एक-एक यूनियन में ग्रुप होने की वजह से वहां गड़बड़ है।

MAJORITY PARTICIPATION BY FOREIGNERS IN JOINT VENTURES

*840. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to relax the existing restrictions on majority participation by foreigners in joint ventures; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

DR. RANEN SEN : The hon. Minister has very summarily rejected the question.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : It is not rejection; it is the answer.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is rejection.

Is it known to the Minister that the All India Association of Industry had made a survey of the whole question of collaboration for nine months and the Mudaliar Committee had also gone into the question? They had made certain recommendations to the Government; a few of them are that the majority partners should be Indians in case of collaboration, after collaboration regular research work must be carried out so that instead of future foreign know-how Indian know-how can develop and several other recommendations. In view of this I want to know whether on the basis of the reports of these two committees Government have come to any conclusion regarding foreign collaboration that is taking place and is likely to take place in future; if so, what are they.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I would like to divide the question into two parts. So far as collaboration in the public sector is concerned, I can straightway say that we have decided not to allow majority participation in industries which are run by the public sector. So

far as the private sector is concerned, we would like that the majority of shares should be held by Indian people but in some exceptional cases we have allowed that. We have not so far framed a rule that such collaboration will not be allowed, but that would be only in exceptional cases. It is also our policy that technical know-how should be developed in our country. Wherever the technical know-how has been developed and is likely to develop, we do not allow foreign participation in that sphere.

DR. RANEN SEN : With regard to technical know-how is it known to the Minister that the Director General of the CSIR has made a statement very recently, only a few weeks back, in which he has stated that most of this collaboration made on the basis of technical know-how is absolutely backdated know-how and he has advised the Government to give proper attention to collaboration cases where this know-how becomes the plea for collaboration; if this Government's attention has been drawn to such a statement, has the Government taken any serious steps to see that in the name of importing technical know-how, bogus collaboration or out-dated know-how is not introduced in our country and our local genius is not throttled or stifled ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The committee which disposes of applications for foreign collaboration associates the views of the CSIR and I can assure the hon. Member that whenever this matter comes up to me, I take special interest to see that only when the matter is cleared by the DGTD and the CSIR the question of approving the recommendation made by the licensing committee is considered by me.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Out of 4,000 collaborations from the time of independence, 2,000 have been approved from 1961 to 1965 and six of these collaborations are for readymade garments which really replace tailors and other people and 18 for water meters. In view of these things it appears that the Government policy has not been properly executed by those who are placed in charge of approving collaborations. Will the Government, therefore, have a new look in the matter ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I would like to correct the figures given by the hon. Member. From 1960 to 1967 the number of foreign collaborations allowed is not 4,000 but it is only 2,438.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I had said, "2,000".

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I may inform the hon. Member that ever since I have taken charge of this Ministry, I have been attaching a good deal of importance to the recommendations made by the CSIR and the DGTD and unless and until a particular project is cleared from these two bodies, no recommendations are accepted by Government.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : The Minister said that as far as the private sector is concerned majority collaboration by foreigners is allowed as an exceptional case; that is, only in some cases as an exception and not as a general rule. I would like to know how these exceptions are decided; what are the criteria to decide these exceptional cases.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There are only two criteria. When the investment is such that it is not possible to obtain finance within our own country and when the technical know-how is such that it is not possible to get it in the country for that particular project, we accept foreign collaboration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I want to ask a supplementary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going to finish at least six question. It would be grave injustice to others who take the trouble of putting questions, if I go on for more than 10 minutes on one question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : As regards taking the trouble of putting questions, there is some magic in the Questions Branch in the ballot. What can we do ? Your remarks are quite unfair and unjustified.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a genuine complaint.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Allow me to ask one supplementary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called the next question.

EXPORTS TO FIGHT OUT RECESSION

*841. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the results of the efforts made by Government to explore foreign markets for the products of industries facing recession; and

(b) the names of the countries who have agreed to accept our exports and the quantities thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Government efforts to explore foreign markets for the products of industries particularly engineering industries facing recession, have yielded fruitful results and countries like the USSR, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland and United Arab Republic have agreed to buy substantial quantities of Railway Wagons, Knitting machines, Sewing machines etc. A substantial order for sale of Railway wagons has been negotiated with the Republic of Korea. The joint Indo-Federal Republic of Germany Project under Vollrath Plan for promoting exports of Indian engineering products to the Federal Republic of Germany is expected to contribute significantly in our effort to fight recession.

A statement giving some high value contracts recently won by India is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-625/68].

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात का ख्याल करते हुए कि जिन सामानों के बारे में मन्दी है और दुनिया में हमें बाजार खोजने की जरुरत पड़ रही है, उनमें कुछ प्रमुख देश, जिनके साथ हमारा विदेशी व्यापार सबसे ज्यादा है, जैसे संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन---ये देश हमारा कोई भी सामान लेने से इन्कार कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि उन देशों के साथ, जिनके साथ हमारा विदेशी मुद्रा का बोझा लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है और जो हमारा सामान लेने से इन्कार कर रहे हैं, उनके साथ व्यापार कम करके, उन देशों के साथ व्यापार तेजी से बढ़ाया जाय, जो हमारा सामान ले रहे हैं और जिनके साथ मुद्रा का संकट पैदा नहीं होता है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जहां तक यू० के० और यू० एस० ए० के साथ तिजारती ताल्लुकात का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, मैं उनकी इत्तिला के लिये बताना चाहता हूं कि बरतानिया के साथ इस साल हमने ग्रे-आयरन-कास्टिंग फौर मैशीन टूल्ज, मैशीनटूल अक्सेसरीज, कार-बैटरीज, आटो-अक्सेसरिज एण्ड टूल्ज, एक्सपैन्डेड मैटल मेन-होल वकर्स और दूसरी चीजों के लिये सौदे किये हुए हैं। यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि बरतानिया और अमरीका को चीजें नहीं बेचते हैं। उनको चीजें भेजी जा रही हैं और हमारी इंजीनियरिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिये यह बड़ी कामयाबी की बात है कि उन्होंने ऐसे मुल्कों में अपने बाजार को बढ़ा लिया है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो चीज मैंने पूछी थी, वह स्पष्ट नहीं हुई । जिन सामानों के बारे में, खास कर यन्त्र और उनके पुर्जे जो हम बाहर भेज रहे हैं, उनके बारे में जो बयान रखा गया है, उसमें इन दो देशों का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। पहले से यह बात जाहिर है कि ये मुल्क हमारा सामान अभी भी नहीं ले रहे हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा का संकट लगातार इन्हीं देशों के साथ ज्यादा पैदा हो रहा है---खास कर डोलर के मामले में। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर सरकार पुरानी लकीर पर ही चलती रही तो हमारे ऊपर विदेशी मुद्रा का बोझा ज्यादा बढ़ता जायगा क्योंकि हमारे व्यापार का बड़ा हिस्सा इन्हीं देशों के साथ है । क्या सरकार इनके सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करने

की जरूरत महसूस करती है? दूसरे—जो स्थिति हमारे सामने पैदा हो गई है, उसको देखते हुए जो यन्त्र और पुर्जे हमारे देश में बन रहे हैं, विदेशों से उनके आयात के बारे में पूरी तरह रोक लगाने की बात क्या सरकार सोचती है? जो चीजें हमारे यहां उपलब्ध हैं या पैदा हो सकती हैं, उन्हें विदेशों से मंगाने के बारे में पूरी तरह से रोक लगा दी जाय।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : शायद माननीय सदस्य ने मेरा जवाब नहीं समझा। मैंने अर्ज किया है कि जहां तक इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का ताल्लुक है, हमने अपने लिये नई मार्केट्स में भी जगहें पैदा कर ली हैं। 1966-67 में 30 करोड़ रुपये का सामान इस वक्त तक जा चुका है। 1967-68 के लिये हमारा जो टारगेट है—वह 38 करोड़ रुपये का है और हमें यकीन है कि 1970–71 तक हमारे इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का एक्सपोर्ट 100 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच जायगा। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जहां हम पुराने बाजारों में अपना माल भेजते थे, वहां नई-नई मार्केट्स भी बन रही हैं, जिनमें अमरीका और बरतानिया भी शामिल हैं, उनको भी भेजा जायगा। मैं हाउस की इत्तला के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि ग्लोबल टेन्डर्स के मुकाबले में इस मर्तबा हमें रेलवे रोलिंग स्टाक का 11 मिलियन का ठेका मिला साउथ कोरिया से जहां हमारा मुकाबला अमरीका ने किया, जापान ने किया, फ्रान्स, वेस्ट जर्मनी, बरतानिया और बेलजियम ने किया। इतने जबर्दस्त कम्पटीशन के बावजूद हमको टेन्डर मिला। न्युजीलैंड में भी ग्लोबल टेन्डर्स काम्प्टीशन था। कुवैत में 1.1 मिलियन का केबिल्स का काम लिया है जहां कि ग्लोबल कम्प्टीशन था। तो इसमें हम हमेशा नजर रखते हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैंने पूछा कि जो यंत्र और पुर्जे देश में बन सकते हैं या बन रहे हैं उनको विदेशों से मंगाने पर रोक लगाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या किया गया है?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : जो पुर्जे देश में तैयार किये जाते हैं उनके आयात पर रोक लगा दी जाती है।

श्री मु० अ० खां : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपोर्ट की फीगर्स पिछले 5 साल में क्या रही हैं और क्या इस इन्डस्ट्री को मंदी का सामना करना पड़ा? अगर हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की?

नान-ट्रेडीशनल कमोडिटीज जैसे जर्मन ज्वैलरी, इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स और रेलवे वैगन्स के एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या क्या कदम उठाए हैं और किन-किन मुल्कों के साथ इस जिमन में मुआहिदे हुए हैं?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : इस वक्त हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट है वह नवम्बर तक 30 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया है और अगले साल तवक्को है कि यह 35 करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच जायेगा। जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया, सन् 1970–71 के लिए जो हमने निशाना मुकर्रर किया है वह 100 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच जायेगा। जहां तक जर्मन ज्वैलरी का ताल्लुक है, हाउस की इत्तला के लिये मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त जो हमारा निर्यात है वह 27.80 करोड़ का है और हमारी तवक्को है कि एक दो सालों में यह निर्यात तकरीबन 30, 35 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ जायेगी।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It has been admitted that our export promotion measures must be related to our import necessities. I find from the statistics so far available that industrial equipment machinery on one side and food on the other constitute more than half the total of our import necessities. In the current year, there is a reduction in the import of machinery because of recession and of food because of a bumper harvest. In these circumstances, since export incentives involve on the one hand, loss to the tax-payer and, on the other hand, increase in the internal prices, I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that he will

take note of the factor of reduction in our import necessities and therefore, export incentives must be correspondingly reduced.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : My hon. friend should know that so far as machinery and other things are concerned, wherever we have become self-sufficient, we are not importing that machinery. It is only very necessary items of components and spare-parts that we are importing. Otherwise, the machinery that we are manufacturing here is not being imported.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : So, your export incentives must be reduced because there is a reduction in the import of machinery and food.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Is the hon. Member suggesting that we should export less ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This Government's export performance reminds me of one English saying, "Burn your house to roast a pig." This is a country of undersellers. The same unbranded sewing machine exported by Usha at £ 5 landed cost, without the motor is ultimately sold to a consumer at £ 25. You bring home only £ 5 and you brag about it. Under the circumstances may I ask the Government as to what steps do they propose to take to bring home the nearest price that the consumer pays and not to allow the middleman to suck the honey ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : My hon. friend should know that it is the policy of the Government that we should encourage more exports and I can say with pride that our engineering goods, whether they are the fans or the sewing machines or the knitting machines, are doing wonderfully well in the world market against world competition. It is the policy of the Government to keep a constant vigil about the development of exports. About what my hon. friend says, I do not know what he is referring to.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : For a commodity which is ultimately sold to the consumer at £ 25 you bring home only £ 5, that is, 20 per cent, and for that the Government has the cheek to brag about it. I do not understand it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I share the concern of the hon. Member. If such a thing is happening, of course, we should take due notice of it. I should be most grateful if the hon. Member with his experience of trade abroad could let me have some of these points. He did sometime back mention about the question of tea which we had gone into. He knows that very well. Let us have more details. We shall, on our own also, certainly find out as he has mentioned about the machines. But if there are any further points, we shall be very glad to examine them.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : क्या मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि हमारे देश में बनी हुई चीजों का आयात करने वाले देशों में कितने प्रतिशत सोशलिस्ट देश हैं और कितने प्रतिशत दूसरे देश हैं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : प्रतिशत के हिसाब से तो मैं नहीं बतला सकता हूं, मेरे पास अलग-अलग आंकड़े हैं उनको मैं बता सकता हूं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने जो कहा कि 30 या 35 करोड़ का निर्यात कर सकते हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में आप निर्यात करते हैं तो फिर अन्तर कितना है जैसे हमारे यहां विदेशों से कपड़ा आता है और हमारा कपड़ा भी विदेशों में जाता है तो इन दोनों में कितना अन्तर है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया कि बाहर के काम्पोनेन्ट या पुरजे लेगें, उस हद तक ही आयात किया जाता है। जहां तक कपड़े का सवाल है, कोई कपड़ा बाहर से आयात नहीं किया जाता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 30–35 करोड़ का आप बेचेंगे तो जो बाहर से आता है वह कितने का आता है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैंने एक आइटम, इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का जिक्र किया। अब

माननीय सदस्य बतायें कि किस आइटम के मुताल्लिक पूछना चाहते हैं तो फिर मैं बता-ऊंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो माल आप बाहर भेज रहे हैं क्या उस प्रकार का माल यहां आता है? बड़ी मात्रा में यहां पर चोरी से कपड़ा आता है, अगर आप पकड़ने की कोशिश करें तो काफी कपड़ा पकड़ा जा सकता है। जापान, चीन और रूस का यहां पर बहुत सा कपड़ा बिकता है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : अभी मैंने अर्ज किया कि जो चीज हम बनाते हैं उसका हम आयात नहीं करते हैं। जिस चीज को हम बाहर भेजते हैं उसको हम फिर वापिस कैसे मंगायेंगे।

जहां तक इस बात का सवाल है कि विदेशी कपड़ा मिलता है, तो यह हो सकता है कि जो लोग बाहर से लौटते हैं वे दो एक सूट के पीस ले आयें और माननीय सदस्य को दे दें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बड़े शहरों में कपड़ा बिक रहा है और मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि एक दो सूट का कोई कपड़ा ले आता होगा।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We just listened to the Deputy Minister explaining us the achievements in the matters of engineering goods and rolling stock machinery. May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that in Punjab and Haryana, the small-scale industries, specially, weaving, spinning and textile units, have been completely closed because of the recession and, if so, what review has the Ministry taken and what steps do they propose to take to augment the exports of small-scale industries and to help them?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : That is a very exaggerated statement. I am going to Jullundur tomorrow to attend a meeting of the Export Promotion Council. It is because the engineering goods have started moving from Punjab that the meeting is being held in Jullundur. To say all the units have been closed, I think is an absolutely incorrect statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next Question....Shri Bhagaban Das....

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have been standing up so many times in order to catch your eye. Now you are going to the next Question...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhagaban Das.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What is the use of sitting here? For two consecutive days, I have not be able to catch your eye. I am walking out in protest.

(*Shri S. S. Kothari then left the House.*)

HEAVY ENGINEERING PLANT AND MINING AND ALLIED MACHINERY CORPORATION, DURGAPUR

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*842. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of U.S.S.R. experts visited the Heavy Engineering Plant and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur in February, 1968;

(b) if so, the main features of the reports submitted by the team; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suggestions have been made for improvement of productivity of labour, efficiency of management, development of designs and documentations for machinery to be manufactured in future years in the plants, Deputation of Soviet designing experts to India and training of Indian engineers and operators in the USSR etc.

(c) The report is under consideration.

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : The Mining and Allied Machinery Corpora-

tion is reported to have received some orders during 1966, but during the year 1967, while drawing the production plans, some of the orders were not included. May I know whether the Soviet Deputation was given information about this state of affairs, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I could not follow the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I also could not follow.

SHRI UMANATH: Certain orders were given and those orders were not executed. Was any recommendation made by the Soviet team? Why were the orders not executed? What was the reason for not executing them? Is any recommendation there?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the visit of the Delegation from the USSR is concerned, they were allowed every facility, they were given every opportunity to look into all the facts and all the matters pending with the Ranchi Plant and the MAMC Plant at Durgapur. So far as the report which has been submitted to me is concerned, that does not relate to the fact which has been mentioned by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS: Is it a fact that the MAMC had given retrenchment notices to a large number of employees during the last year, and if so, may I know the reasons for it?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I do not know the reason, but I am told that all the employees are working there.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माइनिंग ऐंड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन, दुर्गापुर की हालत ऐसी है कि सरकार को घाटा होता है लेकिन इस प्लांट में अलग अलग तरह की मशीनें बनाने का काम भी हो सकता है। अफसोस की बात यह है कि सरकारी नीति के कारण प्रोडक्शन का डाइवरसिफिकेशन करने के लिये पूरी कोशिश नहीं की गयी और मजदूरों को बेकार किया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों की छंटनी रोकने के लिए और दूसरी तरह की मशीनें बनाने का जो वहां प्रबन्ध है उसके बारे में क्या सरकार कुछ सोच रही है?

श्री फ़खरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहां तक डाइवरसिफिकेशन का तालुक है यह पहले से ही गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में था और इसका इंतजाम गवर्नमेंट कर रही थी। अब जो इनकी रिपोर्ट आई है उस के बाद जो सजैश्शंस वगैरह दिये गये हैं उन्हें काफ़ी हद तक अगर हम इम्प्लीमैंट करते हैं तो यह आइडिल कैपैसिटी दूर हो सकती है। इसके अलावा डाइवरसिफिकेशन की अगर जरूरत होगी तो वह भी हम जरूर करेंगे।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : यहां पर जो सोवियट ऐक्सपर्ट्स आये थे और उन्होंने हैवी इंजीनियरिंग प्लांट ऐंड माइनिंग ऐंड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन दुर्गापुर की जांच की थी और उन्होंने कुछ सिफारिशें की थी जो कि अखबार में भी निकली थीं कि जो टैक्नीशियंस भर्ती किये जाते हैं और जो बाहर से लाकर यहां पर रख दिये जाते हैं वह ठीक नहीं है बल्कि नीचे से फैक्टरी में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों में से योग्य व्यक्तियों को प्रमोशन दिया जाना चाहिए? क्या यह उस रिपोर्ट में है?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : इसमें दो, तीन बातें हैं। एक तो जो मेरी इन लोगों से बात हुई वह यह थी। उसमें उन्होंने यह कहा कि अगर एक मैनेजमेंट में नीचे से ही ऊपर को एक एक्सपर्ट्स को एफिशिएंसी के आधार पर प्रमोशन दिया जाय तो उससे यूनिट की एफिशिएंसी बढ़ती है और दूसरी उन्होंने यह बात कही कि इस वक्त जो हमारी दोनों यूनिटें हैं, दुर्गापुर और रांची में, उसमें काफ़ी वर्कर्स ऐसे हैं जो काफ़ी ट्रेंड कहलाये जा सकते हैं। यह कमी पूरी करने के लिए उन्होंने हमको सजैश्शंस दिये हैं कि या तो कुछ हम लोगों को वहां ट्रेनिंग के लिए भेजें या वहां से कुछ ट्रेनर्स को बुलायें और उनसे यहां ट्रेनिंग दिलायें।

M/s. BENNETT COLEMAN AND COMPANY LTD.

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*843. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1239 on the 20th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the report submitted by Shri S. P. Chopra into the affairs of M/s. Bennett Coleman and Company Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the material disclosed in Shri Chopra's reports, two cases under Sections 388-B and 398 of the Companies Act, 1956 have been instituted. These cases are at present pending before the Bombay High Court.

SHRI UMANATH : In reply to a question with regard to the findings of Shri Chopra, it was given that the charges against the Company involved misappropriation of substantial funds, destruction of records, fraud and deliberate non-cooperation to frustrate investigation by the officers. One of the major factors which is discouraging the officers from boldly proceeding against such fraudulent companies and activities is the association of the higher-ups in the Cabinet level itself with the Company which is involved in all these. For example, in June, 1967, the Film Fare Award organised by this Company was inaugurated by no less a person than the Deputy Prime Minister himself; in February, 1968, another Ahmedabad edition was permitted to be brought out by this Company and that was inaugurated by the Deputy Prime Minister of this country. Mr. Ashok Sen, while he was a Minister, had access to the papers concerning the fraud committed by this Company and suddenly after he ceased to be a Minister, he appears on behalf of this Company to oppose the Government's move...

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो बहुत ही इम्प्रोपर है ।

SHRI UMANATH : It is improper. He takes advantage of his association when he was in the Ministerial position to go through the papers, and after ceasing to be a Minister, he approaches on behalf of the Company to oppose the Government move itself. I would like to know whether the Government does not think that this patronage by no less a person than the Deputy Prime Minister of the country as well as the ex-Minister, Shri Ashok Sen, and such higher-ups with the fraudulent Company discourages officers from boldly taking action against the fraudulent Company. I also want to know whether there is any code of conduct in the Cabinet with regard to association of Cabinet Ministers with these companies which are already being proceeded against, and if not, why not.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The allegation made by the hon. Member is absolutely incorrect. So far as the Directors of the Company are concerned, they are no longer functioning as the Directors, and they have been replaced. So far as the persons against whom complaints were made and some other Directors of the same family who were substituted later on, are concerned, the cases are already pending before the Bombay High Court. If any of the functions has been attended by the Deputy Prime Minister, it is the function organized by the present Directors who have nothing to do with the allegations regarding which the case is pending before the Bombay High Court.

श्री मधु लिमये : चोपड़ा की रपट हाउस की टेबुल पर रखिये ।

SHRI UMANATH : My second question is this. In answer to a question on 1-12-1965, the Government have said that the CBI had completed the investigation into the alleged criminal misappropriation for the purpose of proceeding criminally against the Directors

concerned, and the Attorney-General's opinion was also sought. I would like to know whether any criminal prosecution on the conduct of those old Directors has been launched, and if not, why has it not been launched? Is the association of the Deputy Prime Minister one of the reasons for not launching criminal prosecution against them?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The matter is still under consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up the Short Notice Question... Mr. Virendra Kumar Shah...He is not here.

Then we go to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Free Passes and Privilege Ticket Orders to Railway Staff

*844. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry do not maintain statistics to show the extent of free passes and privilege ticket orders utilised by the Railway staff;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has no statistics to show the financial implications of these concessions to the Railway staff; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Statistics showing the extent of Passes/PTOs utilised and financial implications thereof are not maintained at present.

(c) Statistics were not being maintained on the main consideration that the amount of labour involved in the collection and maintenance of such statistics would be considerable. However, instructions have recently been issued for maintenance of requisite data regarding the use of such Passes/PTOs.

Committee on Railway Catering

*845. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 102 on the 13th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Committee which was set up to enquire into the working of departmental and contract catering on Railways has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the Summary of conclusions and recommendations made by the Committee is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-626/68].

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

Misuse of Import Licences

*846. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the misuse of import licenses by some firms during the last two years;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the names of these firms;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted into the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ALLOTMENT OF FIAT CARS

*847. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have earmarked certain quota for the allotment of Fiat cars for their employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that applicants, who registered their names with the Ministry for allotment of a Fiat car in the year 1963 from out of that quota, have not so far been allotted a Fiat car consequent on the revision of rules by Government in 1966;

(c) if so, how such applicants who have applied for allotment of a car after the said revision of rules stand benefited over those who registered their names prior to the revisions; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider giving priority to allot the vehicle to the employees who had applied for allotment of Fiat cars before the revision of the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. On the contrary some applicants who registered their names in 1963 got allotments as a result of the revision of the rules in 1966.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This is already being done.

CONCESSIONS TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*848. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to prune drastically the various types of concessions offered to the Railway employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Presumably, the hon. Members are referring to the Pass/PTO concessions allowed to Railway employees and the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in this regard.

The Estimates Committee's recommendations are under consideration.

EXPORT-IMPORT POLICY

*849. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of organisations, committees or persons whose advice is sought for the formulation of import and export policy and how much importance is given to such consultations and advice;

(b) who determines the underlying principles and what other factors are taken into consideration;

(c) whether any evaluation of shortcomings of the policy is made every year and if so, the measures which have been taken to remove them; and

(d) whether the Import-Export policy for next year is likely to be finalised and announced by the 31st March and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI-: (a) Due weightage is given to the views expressed by Trade & Industry through their recognized associations such as FICCI, Export Promotion Councils, Advisory Council on Trade & the Board of Trade. Of course views expressed by hon. Members either in Parliament of Consultative Committees are also fully considered.

(b) Various factors, such as, the estimated domestic demand, indigenous capacity and production, availability of foreign exchange, are taken into consideration by Government while framing the Import Policy.

(c) Yes, Sir; the Policy is reviewed from time to time by an Inter-departmental Committee and corrective measures taken wherever necessary.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Import Policy is likely to be announced before the 1st April, 1968.

माल गाड़ियों के साथ सशस्त्र पुलिस दस्ते का चलना

*850. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने यह मांग की है कि माल गाड़ियों के साथ सशस्त्र पुलिस का दस्ता अवश्यमेव चलना चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां। पूर्व, उत्तर, मध्य और दक्षिण मध्य रेलों के कर्मचारियों ने कुछ अभ्यावेदन दिये हैं।

(ख) रेल परिसरों में और रेल गाड़ियों में कानून एवं व्यवस्था बनाये रखने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की है। चूंकि रेलें भी इस मामले में मुख्य रूप से सम्बद्ध हैं, इसलिए जहां कहीं आवश्यकता होती है, राज्य पुलिस को रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की सहायता दी जाती है। रेल कर्मचारियों और यात्रियों की संरक्षा के लिए प्रभावित खण्ड की गाड़ियों के साथ चलने के लिए सशस्त्र पुलिस तैनात की जाती है, जिसकी सहायता रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी करते हैं।

DEVELOPMENT OF PAPER INDUSTRY

*851. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the President of the Indian Paper Mills' Association at the annual general meeting of the Association held in Calcutta on the 29th December, 1967 highlighting a number of difficulties in the way of development of the paper industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken by Government to help the Industry encounter the different difficulties faced by it ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following are the main demands made by the Industry :—

(1) Present prices of paper should be revised upwards suitably to improve the profitability in the Industry.

(2) The existing cash subsidy of 10% for export of paper and paper products is no longer adequate, because of devaluation of Pounds Sterling. The cash subsidy should, therefore, be suitably increased.

(3) State Governments should grant long term leases of bamboo and other raw materials on reasonable terms of royalty to the paper industry.

(4) To enable the industry to utilise installed capacity to the maximum extent a very generous policy of allocation of foreign exchange for import of raw materials, spares and components should be followed.

Action which has been taken or is being taken on the above demands is seriatum as under :—

(1) This is under active consideration of Government.

(2) The cash subsidy has been increased from 10 to 15 per cent on paper, subject to the condition that the registered exporter will be eligible for this additional subsidy of 5 per cent only if the f.o.b. value of his exports during the period 1-3-68 to 28-2-69 exceeds by 10 per cent of the f.o.b. value of his exports during 1-3-67 to 29-2-68.

(3) Being a State subject, it has been brought to the notice of the State Governments by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Central Board of Forestry for consideration.

(4) The essential requirements of imported raw materials components and spares are met fully.

HEDGING FACILITIES IN COTTON TRADE

*852. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received for early start of hedging facility in the trade of cotton;

(b) whether it has been suggested that the restriction regarding duration of the delivery contracts confined to one month should be wholly removed; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government is not contemplating reviving the hedging facilities in cotton trade. Other matters are under examination.

PRODUCTION OF PAPER AND PAPER BOARD

*853. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme for stepping up the production of paper and paper board has not made much headway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(c) whether the country is likely to face an acute shortage of paper and paper board in the coming years as a result of the slow progress of the paper industry; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to meet the anticipated shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The stagnation in the growth of Paper industry is due to high capital cost involved in Paper Schemes, shortage of rupee capital, shortage of conventional raw materials and unremunerative prices of paper which continue to remain in force for the last 5 years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

*854. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1364 on the 20th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Mehta Committee has since submitted its report on the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report has been received very recently and arrangements for its printing have been made. Examination of the recommendations and suggestions made in the Report has also been undertaken.

CATEGORISATION OF ESSENTIAL AND NON-ESSENTIAL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*855. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI O. P. TYAGI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the broad principle followed in categorising Railway employees as Essential and Non-essential; and

(b) what are the privileges specially granted to the Essential Categories which are denied to the non-essential categories ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Only in the matter of allotment of Railway quarters, Railway employees have been classified as "essential" and "non-essential". "Essential" employees are those who are liable to be called to duty at any hour of the day or night.

No firm principles have been or can be formulated for uniform application on the Railways for classification of staff as "essential" and "non-essential", since varying local conditions have to be taken into account and the Railway Administrations have been given powers to classify the staff in the two categories according to requirements.

The "essential" staff are given about 70% of the Railway quarters that are available for allotment at any station.

Railway employees have not been classified as "essential" or "non-essential" for any other purpose.

PRICE OF INDIAN TEA IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

*856. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Indian tea has fallen in the international markets after the devaluation of Ceylonese rupee;

(b) whether Indian tea is also being sold at a price below the cost of production in some foreign countries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Prices of tea have been gradually falling in the international market during the last five years and Indian tea is no exception to this declining trend; it is, however, too early to assess the impact of Ceylonese devaluation on the prices of Indian tea.

(b) Not so far as Government are aware, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Some measures have been proposed in the budget for 1968-69. The position is under constant review of Government and appropriate action will be taken as and when considered necessary.

BAN ON IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM JELLIES

*857. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Petroleum Jellies conforming to B.P. and I.P. standards are being manufactured in India;

(b) whether Government imposed a ban on the imports of these products in 1966;

(c) if so, whether this ban is still in force;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the licences issued to some parties in violation of this import prohibition;

(e) if so, the names of these parties; and

(f) the loss of foreign exchange involved ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). The matter is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

SMALL CAR PROJECT

*858. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-

LOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the matter with regard to the small car project stands at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that against the original estimate of the end price of the car at Rs. 5,000/-, it is now quoted at Rs. 12,000/-; and

(c) whether this price is justified and whether it will be in the easy reach of the common man for whose benefit this project was said to be mooted ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :

(a) The subject is still under discussion with the Planning Commission.

(b) In 1961, the Expert Committee had expressed the view that it was possible to produce a car at about Rs. 5,100/- ex-factory at a level of production of 50,000 cars per annum and the prevailing levels of prices of raw materials, components etc. The ex-factory prices quoted in the proposals now received for consideration range from Rs. 6,500/- to Rs. 9,000/-.

(c) The above prices are only estimates and their reasonableness can be judged only after full details regarding the manufacturing costs are worked out. While the above estimated ex-factory prices are considerably below the corresponding figures for the cars now in production, the market prospects of the new car will be clear only when the final figures are worked out.

EXPANSION OF DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

*859. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made to the *Economic Times* of Bombay on the 27th February, 1968 with regard to the expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) the reasons for not accepting the offer of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding the 70 million credit to undertake the expansion of the Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of external assistance for Durgapur Expansion beyond 1.6 million tonne stage did not arise since it was decided to postpone the expansion in view of the slower growth than anticipated in the demand for Steel and in particular for flat products, the estimated cost of the project and its foreign exchange component being in excess of available resources, and the prior need of attaining normal production at the 1 million ton plant and 1.6 million tonnes expansion stage.

TALCHER INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX PROJECT

*860. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Talcher Industrial Complex Project was processed by the Appraisal Committee of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the main features of the report of the Appraisal Committee of the Planning Commission regarding the soundness of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) In a meeting held in the Planning Commission in April 1965 in was, *inter alia*, decided that the capital cost estimates and financial aspects of the Talcher Industrial Complex required further examination. Accordingly, a team comprising of officials of the Government of India and the Fertilizer Corporation of India visited Bhubaneswar in May 1965 and examined the project estimates in consultation with the Technical Officers of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd;

(b) In the report submitted, the Appraisal Team came to the conclusion that the economic viability of the project will depend on the prices assumed of the finished products *i.e.* urea and pig iron; an aspect which will need to be looked into by the sanctioning authority.

समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार

*861. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968-69 में समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है;

(ख) क्या सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिये तथा भारतीय वस्तुओं के निर्यात के उद्देश्य से यथासंभव बाजारों का पता लगाने के लिये संसत्सदस्यों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल विदेशों में भेजने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

1968-69 में समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये किये गये अथवा किये जाने वाले कुछ उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार के विषय में राज्य व्यापार निगम का घनिष्टतर संबंध बनाये रखा जायेगा ताकि द्विपक्षीय व्यापार के क्षेत्र में हम अधिकतम लाभ उठा सकें।

2. पूर्वी जर्मनी में भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम का एक कार्यालय खोला गया है जो बहुत-सी निर्यात योग्य मदों के व्यापार की देखभाल करता है।

3. चैकोस्लोवाकिया में भारतीय माल की एक प्रदर्शनी की जायेगी।

4. भारत ने मार्च 1968 में हुए लिपज़िग वसन्त मेले में भाग लिया है। ज़ग्रेब तथा बुडापेस्ट में होने वाले व्यापार मेलों में भी भाग लेने का विचार है।

5. समाजवादी देशों के साथ अधिकांश चालू करार दिसम्बर, 1968 में समाप्त हो रहे हैं। 1969 में किये जाने वाले व्यापार की मात्रा निश्चित करने के लिये इन देशों से वार्तालाप किया जायेगा।

6. इंजीनियरी माल तथा अन्य निर्मित वस्तुओं के लिये बाजारों का अध्ययन करने के लिये व्यापार प्रतिनिधि-मंडलों तथा व्यक्तिगत व्यापारियों को उनके उत्पादों का निर्यात करने के लिये पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों का दौरा करने के निमित्त नियमित सहायता दी जायेगी।

7. समाजवादी देशों से किये गये आयात के बदले समकक्ष निर्यात करके भुगतान संतुलन प्राप्त कर लेने के अलावा, यह भी ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि उन देशों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों अथवा विलम्बित भुगतान के आधार पर आयातित मशीनों आदि के लिये चुकायी जाने वाली धन-राशियों का भुगतान भी भारतीय वस्तुओं के निर्यात के द्वारा कर दिया जाये।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SHORTAGE OF TRACTOR TYRES IN THE COUNTRY

*862. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :**
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the prevailing shortage of tractor tyres in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that tyres are being sold in the blackmarket at more than double the prices fixed for their sale; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Government have recently allowed import of tyres for meeting three months' requirements of tractor manufacturers. Moreover, the automobile

tyre industry has been removed from the banned list with a view to establishing further capacity for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes, including tractor tyres and tubes. The existing tyre manufacturing units have also been assured of Government's assistance in the matter of procurement of moulds and other balancing equipment required for the manufacture of tyres presently in short supply.

CLOSURE OF TEXTILE MILLS IN BOMBAY

*863. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills in Bombay closed by their owners during the last five years and the reasons for their closure;

(b) the number of workers involved in these closures;

(c) how many of these mills have since been reopened, and what are the new arrangements under which they are functioning; and

(d) whether any of these mills are proposed to be administered by the new Corporation to be set up by Government ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) During the five year period ended December 31, 1967 six mills in Bombay closed down—five on account of financial difficulties/uneconomic working and one due to labour troubles.

(b) and (c). The number of workers involved in the closure of these mills was about 19,277, including 2,082 workers of the mill which reopened in June, 1964 and 5,379 workers of the other mill which reopened in April 1966 but closed down again in June, 1967 affecting about 3,735 workers. Information regarding the arrangements, if any, under which the former mill, reopened is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) It will be for the Corporation to consider these matters when it is formed.

BURNING OF BALES OF COTTON AT COIMBATORE STATION

*864. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Five hundred bales of cotton were burnt at the Coimbatore Railway Station on the 10th March, 1968;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been conducted to find the causes thereof;

(c) whether some arrests have been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). No Sir. Presumably the honourable Member is referring to the case of out-break of fire on 9-3-68 at Periyanayakanpalaiyam Railway Station near Coimbatore involving cotton bales. A Departmental Enquiry Committee has been ordered to enquire into the matter and the proceedings are awaited.

(c) Government Railway Police, Coimbatore had registered a case, crime No. 120/68 under section 435 IPC which is under investigation. No arrests have so far been made.

(d) 550 bales of cotton received and unloaded at Periyanayakanpalaiyam Railway Station on different dates (from 25-2-68 to 8-3-68) were stacked on the open ground for want of space. At about 11.10 hours on 9-3-68 fire was noticed in the stack of cotton bales after the departure of a passenger train at 11.02 hours. Immediate action was taken to put out the fire with the available resources at the Station. Local Fire Service and Fire Brigade from Coimbatore were requisitioned and pressed into service. The fire was brought under control at 17.30 hours on 9-3-68 and completely put out at 18.30 hours on 10-3-68.

IMPORT OF POLYURETHANE FOAM

*865. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of polyurethane foam is banned;

(b) whether Government are aware that certain export oriented leather footwear manufacturers and actual users are indulging in unfair practices of importing polyurethane foam under the cloak of plastic sheets or plastic sponge sheets notwithstanding the fact that indigenous manufacturers have capacity to meet their requirements;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against these individuals; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to checkmate this tendency ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain instances of import have been reported to Government. On verification, Customs have reported that they allowed import, on technical advice that the item belonged to the class of plastic sponges, import of which was permissible against export of leather footwear and leather travel goods under the erstwhile special export promotion scheme for finished leather and leather manufactures.

(c) and (d). The matter is being enquired into. It is also being examined so that loopholes, if any, are plugged.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

*866. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the expert team appointed by Government to examine the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur has pointed out a number of organizational weaknesses in the Corporation;

(b) if so, what are the other shortcomings to which the attention of Government has been drawn; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the report of the expert team and action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The need for strengthening the planning, progressing and design organisations as also to ensure better coordination between the working of the different departments of the Plant has been pointed out by the expert team.

(b) Lack of advance planning for production, delay in finalisation of designs and drawings, low labour productivity and lack of adequate skill on the part of the workers are some of the other shortcomings to which the attention of the Government has been drawn by the team.

(c) The recommendations made by the expert team are being examined and appropriate action is being taken to implement them to the extent practicable. Government have no proposal under consideration to lay the report and the action to be taken thereon on the Table of the House.

Machine Tools Factory in Ceylon

*867. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools have offered to set up a Machine Tools Factory in Ceylon;

(b) if so, whether Government was consulted before making any such offer;

(c) the terms and conditions and the financial implications of the scheme; and

(d) the details about management, control and skilled and unskilled labourers to be employed therein ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). At the request of Ceylon Steel Corporation Limited, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited are preparing a feasibility report for establishing a small Machine Tools Factory in Ceylon. Government have been kept informed and approved the visit of the Company's team to Ceylon.

(c) and (d). These are yet to be negotiated.

GLOBE FINANCIERS AND SECURITY FINANCE LTD., NEW DELHI

5187. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registrar of Companies has issued notices to the Globe Financiers (P) Ltd., and the Security and Finance (P) Ltd., of New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such notices to the said companies; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-605/68]

IMPORT OF TYPEWRITERS

5188. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in *Hindustan Times* of the 1st February, 1968 regarding the manufacture of a typewriter with Braille Cells by an international company; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to permit its report ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

5189. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of investment in the Heavy Engineering Corporation of Ranchi and the amount of loan advanced so far to this undertaking from the date of its inception;

(b) the total loss suffered by the above undertaking till March, 1967 and the main reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the equipment burnt down by saboteurs and the amount of loss suffered by the undertaking; and

(d) the names of the saboteurs and the legal action taken against them and results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Share Capital invested as on the 1st March, 1968—Rs. 100 crores.

Loans advanced as on the 1st March, 1968—Rs. 101.81 crores.

(b) Total Loss till the 31st March 1967—Rs. 9,60,22,643/-.

This is a loss incurred during the period of construction and initial production and is normal for a project of this type and magnitude.

(c) and (d). The fires in the Foundry Forge Project of the Company on the 10th/11th September, 1964 and 24th December, 1964 are suspected to have been caused by saboteurs. In the fire of September, 1964 imported technological equipments kept in stores such as Switch Cabinet, Centrifugal Pump, Electrical Motor, Pressure Pumps, Drive for Rotary Table, Armoured Slag Pump with Electric Motor, Electric Pulley Block with Contactor Box and Push Button Controller, Switch Boards, Condensors were damaged causing loss to the extent of Rs. 24,669. There was no material loss in the fire of December, 1964 as it was detected at the incipient stage.

In connection with the fire of September, 1964, charge-sheets have been filed against 14 persons and the case is *sub-judice*.

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION RANCHI

5190. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any prospects of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, ever becoming a plus proposition; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). For an industrial establishment of this type and magnitude, the gestation period is usually long. On present estimates the Heavy Engineering Corporation are expected to break even as under :

(i) Heavy Machine Building plant—1970-71.

(ii) Foundry Forge Plant—1971-72.

(iii) Heavy Machine Tools Plant—1970-71.

This is based on the assumption that the Heavy Engineering Corporation are able to utilise their developed capacity in full and achieve production as programmed.

FOREIGN TOURS BY TEA BOARD OFFICERS

5191. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of officers of the Tea Board who were accompanied by their wives and children on foreign tours undertaken by them during the last three years with dates of their trips and the countries visited and the cost of each trip and the foreign exchange required for it; and

(b) the benefit, financial or otherwise, that accrued to the country as a result of these foreign trips ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

METAL SCRAP TRADE CORPORATION

5192. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the date of inception, capital invested and the net earnings, year-wise, up to the 31st March, 1967, of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation; and

(b) the number of its offices, the places of their location with total number of staff, their annual wage bill with other annual establishment expenses during the last three years ending the 31st March, 1967 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) (i) Date of incorporation : 9th September, 1964.

(ii) Capital invested : Current Issued Capital Rs. 24 lakhs. Called up and Paid up Capital Rs. 6 lakhs.

(iii) Net earnings; A/c year ended 30th Sept.
1965 Rs. 76,508.43
1966 Rs. 1,66,018.80
1967 Rs. 1,25,331.56

(b) (i) The Corporation has no office other than its Registered Office at P-34, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.

(ii) The staff employed including two officers (Chairman and Secretary) and establishment expenses are as below :

Year	No. of staff	Estt. expenses
A/c year 30th Sept.	1965 12	Rs. 1,56,950.61
-do-	1966 15	Rs. 1,89,291.85
-do-	1967 17	Rs. 2,15.690.11

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में लाइसेंस जारी किये जाना

5194. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में किन-किन कम्पनियों, फर्मों तथा व्यक्तियों को निर्यात तथा आयात के लाइसेंस दिये थे; और

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक के लिये प्रतिवर्ष कितनी-कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी आंकड़े राज्यवार आधार पर नहीं रखे जाते और इस लिये जानकारी देना सम्भव नहीं है। आयात तथा निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय द्वारा जारी किये गए सभी आयात तथा निर्यात लाइसेन्सों के ब्यौरे 'आयात लाइसेन्स, निर्यात लाइसेन्स तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन' में नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं और उनकी प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

दिवालिया कम्पनियां

5195. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कम्पनियों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं जिन्होंने गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अपने आपको दिवालिया घोषित कर दिया है ;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसी कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में मुकदमें चल रहे हैं तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिनके फैसले हो गये हैं; और

(ग) उन फर्मों तथा व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है जिन्होंने दिवालिया होने के समय इन्हें ऋण दिया हुआ था तथा प्रत्येक का इन कम्पनियों पर कितना ऋण बकाया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). कम्पनियों का अपने आप को दिवालिया घोषित करने के लिये, कम्पनी अधिनियम में कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है। फिर भी एक कम्पनी, न्यायालय से सदस्यों द्वारा या ऋण दाताओं द्वारा, अनेक आधारों पर, जिनमें एक ऋण को अदा न करने की असमर्थता भी सम्मिलित है, परिसमापन की जा सकती है। गत वर्षों में, परिसमाप्त कम्पनियों की संख्या निम्नांकित है :–

1962-63	•	2755
1963-64	•	2728
1964-65	•	2675
1965-66	•	2649
1966-67	•	2742

इसके अतिरिक्त कोई कम्पनी, चाहे वह परिसमाप्त हो या न हो, कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 391 के अन्तर्गत न्यायालय द्वारा अनुमोदित एक योजना के अन्तर्गत अपने ऋणदाताओं के साथ व्यवस्था कर सकती है। 15 अक्तूबर, 1965 से, इस विभाग को, ऋणदाताओं के साथ व्यवस्था की योजना को न्यायालय के अनुमोदन के लिये, 23 प्रार्थना पत्रों के, न्यायालयों से नोटिस प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। इन प्रार्थना-पत्रों में से 8 परिसमाप्त कम्पनियों से तथा शेष कार्यरत कम्पनियों से सम्बन्धित हैं।

(ग) प्रत्येक एकाकी कम्पनी के जो परिसमापन में है, सैकड़ों अथवा सहस्त्रों ऋणदाता हो सकते हैं। समय एवं श्रम की खपत, तथा ब्यौरे, जो सहस्त्रों पृष्ठों के होंगे, को संग्रह व संकलन करने में किया गया खर्च, माननीय सदस्य की दृष्टि में आये हुये किसी लाभदायक उद्देश्य के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

Railway Contractors at Titlagarh Station

5196. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO** : **SHRI A. DIPA** :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Contractors of Titlagarh have to carry huge cash amounts from Raipur in the absence of any account of South Eastern Railway in the local Branch of State Bank of India;

(b) whether any representations have been made by local contractors or other Associations regarding this to the Railway authorities at Waltair; and

(c) if so, the action which Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) However, a letter of 20th February 1968 was received from the Hony. Secretary, Titlagarh Merchants' Association.

(c) It has been now decided to open an account in the State Bank of India at Titlagarh.

GOODS SHED AT TITLAGARH STATION

5197. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI A. DIPA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that after the construction of D.B.K. Rail link between Sambalpur and Titlagarh, considerable goods traffic has increased at Titlagarh Railway station which necessitates the construction of a bigger Goods Shed and Office for proper maintenance of records;

(b) whether any departmental representation or suggestion has been made by the Railway authorities of Titlagarh regarding extension of Goods Shed;

(c) whether any other representation has been made to Government by local people or private institutions; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

NON-AVAILABILITY OF COLD WATER AT TITLAGARH STATION

5198. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI A. DIPA : ,

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that passengers travelling from Titlagarh railway station on the South Eastern Railway are facing a lot of hardship due to the non-availability of cold drinking water during summer;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from Titlagarh Merchants' Association regarding making provision for water cooler at Titlagarh Railway Station; and

(c) if so, the action which Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Adequate arrangements are made at Titlagarh Station, during summer, to supply drinking water to passengers.

(b) Yes. The Government have received a representation from the Secretary, Merchants Association, Titlagarh, regarding making provision for a water cooler at Titlagarh Railway Station.

(c) The representation is under consideration.

पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी यूनियन

5199. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी यूनियन के जयपुर में हुए 46वें वार्षिक अधिवेशन में पारित किये गये संकल्प पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : मालूम हुआ है कि पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी यूनियन का वार्षिक अधिवेशन जयपुर में हुआ था जिसमें कुछ संकल्प पारित किये गये थे। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आधिकारिक सूचना नहीं मिली है।

जब कभी कोई सूचना मिलेगी, तो इस विषय से सम्बन्धित वर्त्तमान विधि के सन्दर्भ में उसकी जांच की जायेगी।

NIZAMABAD RAILWAY STATION

5200. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience caused to the public due to the ill-maintained, insanitary, open and fully exposed road side lavatory maintained in the Railway premises near the Nizamabad Railway Station, South Central Railway;

(b) the steps which Government propose to take for the removal of this public nuisance and dismantling the latrine; and

(c) whether the Railway authorities in Nizamabad and Secunderabad have received complaints from the local Municipality in this behalf and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 13 units of common dry type latrines in three blocks meant for class IV staff exist in the Railway premises at Nizamabad Railway Station. These latrines are located at a sufficient distance, are well maintained and are not generally visible from the road. The Govt. are not aware of any inconvenience caused by these latrines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

NIZAMABAD RAILWAY STATION YARD

5201. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several pieces of land in the Railway Yard of Nizamabad Railway Station premises have been leased out to various companies, corporations and individuals on a long term basis;

(b) the names and number of such lessees and the area under their occupation particularly in the vicinity of Gunj Station road;

(c) the monthly rent paid by each lessee and the period of lease in each instance; and

(d) the authority which granted the lease in the Railway Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Nine plots have been licensed at Nizamabad Railway Station to certain companies, individuals and a corporation. Four of these plots are licensed on a yearly basis and in other cases the necessary information about the period of licence is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-606/68].

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स द्वारा घड़ियों का निर्माण

5202. **श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962 से 1967 तक हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड ने कितनी घड़ियों का निर्माण किया;

(ख) इससे कितना लाभ कमाया या;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन घड़ियों की मांग में वृद्धि हो रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) 19 मार्च, 1968 तक 10,59,362 घड़ियां।

(ख) कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित विभिन्न वस्तुओं के लाभ और हानि को पृथक-पृथक दिखाना कम्पनी के हित में नहीं है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्ज लिमिटेड में हाल के एक पाली के आधार पर 2,40,000 घड़ियों के वर्त्तमान उत्पादन को बहु पाली के आधार पर 3,60,000 घड़ियां प्रति वर्ष तक बढाने का एक प्रस्ताव है। साधनों की वर्तमान कठिन स्थिति को देखते हुए और घड़ियों को अपेक्षाकृत निम्न प्राथमिकता प्राप्त होने के कारण क्षमता में पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के लिये सहमत होना संभव नहीं होगा।

IMPORT OF DRY FRUITS FROM AFGHANISTAN

5203. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5577 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-607/68].

रेलवे कन्डक्टर गार्डों के काम के बारे में परिपत्र

5204. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद के मन्डल-अधीक्षक ने कन्डक्टर गार्डों के कर्त्तव्यों के बारे में हाल में एक परिपत्र जारी किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस परिपत्र के कारण प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के डिब्बों में काम कर रहे कन्डक्टर गार्डों में गहरा क्षोभ व्याप्त है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मोटर के पुर्जों आदि के निर्माण में आत्म-निर्भरता

5205. **श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत किस समय तक मोटरों के पुर्जों, पेपर, इस्पात की वस्तुओं नाइलोन के कपड़े, जहाजों, विमानों, उर्वरकों और ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा;

(ख) आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने में किन कठिनाइयों के कारण विलम्ब हो रहा है; और

(ग) इन कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

GRAPE CULTIVATION

5206. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to explore the overseas markets for the export of Anab Shahi grapes, cultivation of which has greatly increased in Hyderabad;

(b) whether Government also propose to exploit the seasonal markets for grapes abroad as in Britain during February-April; and

(c) whether Government further propose to ask the Indian Airlines to provide better facilities to export these grapes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Government have already examined the possibility of export of Anab-e-Shahi grapes to foreign countries, but the chances of expansion of its export are not bright in view of the following facts :—

(i) Lower sugar content in the Anab-e-Shahi grapes.

(ii) Keen competition from other countries such as France, Italy, Spain, USA, South Africa and Australia which produce large quantity of good quality of grapes and sell at lower rates.

(iii) Higher internal prices of grapes and higher freight charges.

(c) The Indian Airlines is allowing 50% concession over a normal freight rate on their services ex-Hyderabad to certain stations subject to a minimum of 50 Kgs. per consignment.

PURCHASES OF NATU TOBACCO AND CHILLIES BY S.T.C.

5207. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a glut of Natu tobacco and chillies in the market and the farmers and the traders are being subjected to heavy losses;

(b) if so, whether the State Trading Corporation propose to enter their markets for making purchases;

(c) if so, the targets of their procurement; and

(d) whether Government are considering any other measures to protect the prices of these commodities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Some stocks of Natu tobacco have accumulated with farmers and traders. There have also been reports of some surplus stocks of chillies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The feasibility of entrusting the disposal of stocks of Natu tobacco to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. is under the consideration of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. As regards chillies, that Ministry have directed the Food Corporation of India to purchase stocks with a view to stabilisation of prices. The possibility of stepping up exports of chillies to non-traditional markets is also under consideration.

OVERBRIDGE AT CROSSING NEAR SAFDARJUNG AIRPORT, NEW DELHI

5208. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6380 on the 21st July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether decision to construct an overbridge at the crossing near Safdarjung Airport in Delhi has since been taken;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the need for an overbridge at the crossing of Brigadier Hoshiar Singh Road with Vinay Marg behind Safdarjung Airport has also been examined; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is still in the preliminary stage of investigation.

(c) and (d). There was a proposal in the past from the Road authority concerned for provision of a subway at 'M' Avenue connecting Vinay Marg and Brigadier Hoshiar Singh Road. The proposal has now been deferred by the road authority concerned for consideration in 5th Plan period.

EXPORT OF MINERAL ORES THROUGH MADRAS PORTS

5209. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation's exports of iron and other mineral ores are done through the ports of Madras only and not through port in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RECRUITMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES ON RAILWAYS

5210. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lag between the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes on the Railways and the number actually recruited; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make up the lag ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Though the recruitment of Scheduled Castes in Class III has not been up to the quota reserved for them, in Class

IV it has been in excess of the reserved quota. The shortfall in Class III is mainly in technical categories for which suitable Scheduled Castes are not yet available to the extent required.

(b) Various steps such as raising the maximum age limits, giving wide publicity to reserved vacancies, contacts with Employment Exchanges and Associations of Scheduled Castes, grant of free passes for test/interview, selection of candidates with lower standards than those prescribed for others, direct recruitment by General Managers without going through Railway Service Commissions, etc., are being taken by the Railways to increase the intake of Scheduled Castes.

SALARY PAID TO EUROPEAN STAFF OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

5211. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subsidiaries of the Imperial Chemical Industries were permitted to increase the salary of the European staff after devaluation of the rupee;

(b) if so, whether the same employees were permitted to draw the enhanced salary even after devaluation of the sterling; and

(c) the loss of foreign exchange to India consequent thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Finance to revise the terms of engagements of foreign technicians subsequent to the devaluation of British Pound Sterling and certain other currencies.

डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी

5212. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी, की स्थापना पर कितना खर्च हुआ है;

(ख) डीजल से चलने वाले इंजन रेलवे को किस कीमत पर बेचे गये हैं;

(ग) रेलवे इंजनों में कितने प्रतिशत देसी सामग्री लगाई गई है;

(घ) उक्त कारखाने में कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) उक्त कारखाने में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 1966-67 के अन्त तक 17·33 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) प्रति रेल इंजन 21 लाख रुपये।

(ग) 1967-68 में अनुमानतः 48 प्रतिशत।

(घ) 2,250 कारखाना कर्मचारी।

(ङ) स्थिर और चल परिसम्पत्तियों को मिलाकर 36·52 करोड़ रुपये।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा पटसन का क्रय

5214. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष में राज्य व्यापार निगम ने कच्चा पटसन खरीदा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन राज्यों तथा नगरों से खरीदारी की गई थी तथा प्रत्येक मामले में अलग-अलग कितनी मात्रा खरीदी थी; और

(ग) उक्त सौदे में कितनी लाभ अथवा हानि हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरैशी) : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कच्चे पटसन की मूल्य समर्थक खरीद बाजार से नहीं की गई है बल्कि सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मनोनीत सहकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों पर की गई है।

(ख) पटसन का उत्पादन करने वाले विभिन्न राज्यों के 47 केन्द्रों के नाम तथा प्रत्येक से खरीदी गई मात्राएं सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिखलाई गई हैं। **[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.-608/68]।**

(ग) इन सौदों में होने वाले लाभ हानि का पता राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास जमा स्टाक के निबट जाने के पश्चात् ही लगेगा।

सकलडीह स्टेशन का विद्युतीकरण

5215. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सकलडीह रेलवे स्टेशन जिला वाराणसी पर बिजली लगाने का है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विद्युत् बोर्ड उत्तर प्रदेश ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्राक्कलन तैयार कर लिए हैं परन्तु उक्त स्टेशन पर बिजली नहीं लगाई जा रही है बल्कि सकलडीह बाजार में जो कि उक्त स्टेशन से छः फर्लांग पर है बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने रेलवे को बिजली कनेक्शन देने के प्रभार के लिए 21,213 रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान पेश किया है, जो सकलडीह जैसे एक छोटे स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने के लिए बहुत अधिक समझा जाता है।

(ग) बिजली कनेक्शन देने का प्रभार कम करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से लिखा-पढ़ी की जा रही है।

Import Substitution

5217. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA**: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1967 on the 27th February, 1968 and state :

(a) the industries in the country which are in a position to meet the entire demand of the country with respect to machineries, tools and goods produced by them;

(b) whether imports of even those articles are permitted in which production in the country is sufficient to meet entire national requirements; and

(c) the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See* No. LT-609/68].

Heavy Machine Building Plants, Ranchi

5219. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi, is planning to reduce the production of the plant to half of its present output due to lack of demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to maintain and increase the production capacity of the plant;

(c) whether a Soviet team headed by a Soviet Deputy Minister for Heavy Machine Building Industries visited the Ranchi plant in the last week of February, 1968 and explored the possibilities of diversifying and increasing production; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Heavy Machine Building Plant has sufficient load of orders up to 1970 and there is no question of reducing production due to lack of demands.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The team has submitted a report recommending measures to step up productivity labour discipline etc. The report is under consideration of Government.

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

5220. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Durgapur Steel Plant have decided to go on one day token strike on the 12th March, 1968;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) It is a fact that one of the Unions in the Durgapur Steel Plant, *viz.*, the Hindustan Steel Employees Union (Supported by AITUC) served a strike notice on the Management on 12th February 1968 indicating their intention to go on strike for a day on 27th February 1968 or any day thereafter within the course of six weeks.

(b) The main demand made in the strike notice was the immediate withdrawal of the lay-off of the Merchant Mill workmen so that they could resume work.

(c) At the tripartite conciliation proceedings held finally on 11th March, 1968 by the Joint Labour Commissioner, West Bengal Government, the Hindustan Steel Employees Union expressed regret for the incidents leading to the fall in production in the Merchant Mill from 31st December, 1967 and culminating in lay-off of the Merchant Mill workers, assured resumption, restoration and maintenance of normal work and withdrew the strike notice. On their part, the Management agreed to allow the laid off workers of the Merchant Mill to resume work from 13th March 1968 and to withdraw the suspension orders on and allow twenty-one suspended workers of the Merchant Mill to resume duties without prejudice to their proceeding with the enquiry into the charge sheets given to these workers as per rules. The conciliation officer assured that the other industrial disputes referred to in the Charter of Demands of the Union dated 12th February 1968 will be taken up for conciliation.

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

5221. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the police force have been posted within the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether they have been drawn from the State Government or from the Central Reserve Force; and

(c) the cost which is likely to be incurred by the steel plant in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

INDUSTRIAL LICENSING COMMITTEE

5222. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made by the Industrial Licensing Committee;

(b) when the report is likely to be submitted; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The terms of reference of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee appointed by the Govern-

ment cover practically the entire field of the working of the industrial licensing system over a period of ten years, *i.e.*, from 1956 to 1966. Since its appointment on the 22nd July, 1967, the Committee has held nine formal meetings and has already had discussions with a large number of representatives of industry, trade and financial institutions. The Committee has also received some replies to the questionnaires issued by it to the various interests. The replies received are under examination by the Committee. The basic data in regard to the licences issued so far is being coded and thereafter analysed at the Computer Centre. The Committee expects to submit its report to the Government by the end of this year or early next year.

IMPORT OF ROLLED STEEL

5223. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and a group of Japanese steel mill owners for the import of rolled steel;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement and the total value of steel to be imported; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). During the visit of M.M.T.C's delegation to Japan in February 1968, in connection with the sale of Iron Ore, it has been agreed in principle that the Corporation will import from Japan steel products up to a value of US $ 4 million (FOB basis) during the years 1968 and 1969. The purchase made under the Yen Credit or any other credit or aid arrangement available for import of steel shall count towards the making up the total commitment of US $ 4 million. The detailed terms and conditions for the purchase are yet to be settled. The actual contracts for the imports will be finalised only after deciding quantities and categories, keeping in view the requirements of the Indian consumers and the production of the Japanese Steel Mills and after settling the other terms and conditions of purchase.

(c) Imports are being allowed because the indigenous availability is not adequate to meet the demand.

CHARGES AGAINST TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY

5224. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 180 on the 20th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has since submitted its report on the charges against the former Textile Commissioner, Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Reports on some complaints against the former Textile Commissioner are still awaited from the Central Bureau of Investigation. The reports received from them on the other complaints are being examined by Government.

SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH OF STAFF IN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICES

5225. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3540 on the 8th December, 1967 regarding sanctioned and working strength of staff in the Traffic Accounts Offices and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

INDUSTRIAL UNITS

5226. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of posts of Engineers carrying pay ranging from Rs. 600 to Rs. 2,000 are being manned by unqualified persons in the Industrial units, both large and small, resulting in production of low standard goods and consequent loss of markets; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce certain rules for recruitment of qualified engineers for such posts to ensure high quality production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government have no detailed information about the qualifications of persons employed as Engineers in the Private Sector Industrial Units—both large and small. In so far as the Public Sector Units are concerned, only qualified persons are recruited for manning Engineering Posts.

(b) There are prescribed Rules for recruitment of Engineering Staff in Public Sector Undertakings.

RETRENCHMENT OF BRIDGE STAFF OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY

5227. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Railway staff (bridge staff) of the Southern Railway is facing retrenchment after having worked for nearly 15 years;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the Southern Railway Retrenched Workers' Association, Madras in this connection; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

5228. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI .
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU .

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electrical Maintenance in Durgapur Steel Plant is working three shifts;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any orders have been placed with some foreign firm for the manufacture of spares; and

(d) if so, the value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A small portion of the spares needed by the Plant are still required to be imported.

(d) During 1967-68 orders have been placed for import of mechanical fabricated spares worth Rs. 14.9 lakhs and electrical fabricated spares worth Rs. 3.9 lakhs.

CHIEF ENGINEER, KHETRI COPPER PROJECT

5229. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any age limit prescribed for the Chief Engineers working in the Public Sector projects;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the age of the present Chief Engineer (Civil), Khetri Copper Project, Rajas-

than is above the prescribed age limit; and

(c) if so, the reasons for granting him extension ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No age limit has been specifically prescribed for Chief Engineers in the Public Sector projects. Service regulations of National Mineral Developed Corporation adopted by Hindustan Copper Limited prescribe retention in service ordinarily upto 55. This can be extended on public grounds.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

HIND GALVANISING AND ENGINEERING CO. (P) LTD.

5230. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1272 on the 20th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Galvanising Co. did not sell their 40/45 gallon barrel plant to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co., (P) Ltd., but retained the same for themselves;

(b) if so, whether it shows that by purchasing machines indigenously and from established importers without obtaining permission from Government, M/s. Hind Galvanising created an unauthorised fresh capacity for manufacture of 40/45 gallon barrels specially when the industry was on the Rejection list;

(c) whether any investigation was made prior to permission and raw material being given to them in 1964 regarding the manner and source by which they were securing controlled steel sheets for manufacture of barrels since 1962; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against them for creating a capacity and starting manufacture of barrels without obtaining permission and raw materials from Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) In the distribution of capacity of Indian Galvanising Co. which was split up the plant for the manufacture of 40/45 gallon barrels did not go to Hind Galvanising and Engg. Co. (P) Ltd. It was transferred to Industrial Containers Ltd.

(b) to (d). Reply to Starred Question No. 250 of Shri Samar Guha and Shri S. M. Banerjee in the Lok Sabha on the 24th November 1967 may be referred to, which sets out the background in which the capacity of this firm for the manufacture of oil barrels was recognised. As regards manufacture of barrels by this firm since 1962, it was ascertained that they had procured necessary raw materials against free sale from sheets imported on barter deal. In view of the recognition by the Government of the oil barrel manufacturing capacity of this firm as well as of others in the line, no other action was considered necessary.

STANDARD DRUM AND BARREL MFG. CO.

5231. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1271 on the 20th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the plant and machinery of Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. on the basis of which their capacity was assessed at 14,538 tons were quite different from the plant and machinery when their capacity was assessed at 6,100 tons;

(b) if so, whether any permission was given to them to instal additional machinery and expansion under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(c) the names of other barrel fabricators who also made unauthorised expansion in their plant and machinery;

(d) whether any action was taken against the barrel fabricators who made such unauthorised expansion in their plants and machinery; and

(e) the reasons for not laying on the Table the detailed reports of plant and machinery of Standard Drum & Barrel Mfg. Co. at the time of making each assessment ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Increase in capacity was observed to have resulted in the cases of all the barrel fabricators with the addition of some machines procured from indigenous sources or through established importers. The capacities of all these fabricators were, therefore, reassessed on the same basis and accepted by the Government. No other action was therefore necessary.

(e) As the assessment reports submitted by the technical officers are only to enable the Government to take a decision it is considered not necessary to place them on the Table of the House.

CEMENT ALLOCATION AND COORDINATING ORGANISATION

5232. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent advertisement inserted by Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) '*Economic Times*' in their issue on 24-1-1968 has contradicted the points raised in the advertisement issued by the President of Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation. Government took a serious view of the irregularities in the working of CACO and took away the cement distribution work from CACO and entrusted it to the Cement Corporation of India pending further enquiry which is in progress.

भारतीय रेलवे इंजन मैकेनिकल कर्मचारी संस्था

5233. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि भारतीय रेलवे इंजन मैकेनिकल कर्मचारी संस्था ने मांग की है कि उनके कठिन परिश्रम, ठीक फिटिंग तथा भारी जिम्मेदारियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इंजन मैकेनिकल कर्मचारियों के लिये नये वेतन-क्रम निर्धारित किये जाने चाहिएं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इस पर विचार किया गया और इस प्रार्थना को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है ।

डीजल लोको शैडों में मैकनिकल कर्मचारी

5234. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीजल लोको शैडों में काम कर रहे मैकेनिकल कर्मचारियों तथा स्टीम लोको शेडों में डीजल इंजन प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त मैकेनिकल कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई नीति निर्धारित की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री श्री (चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में बोर्ड द्वारा कोई विशिष्ट निदेश जारी नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

लोको शैड दिल्ली में गोलमाल

5235. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1967 में उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली स्थित लोको शैड में हजारों रुपयों का गबन हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं, हमें इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठते ।

SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH IN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS BRANCHES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

5236. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3532 on the 8th December, 1967 regarding sanctioned and working strength in the Traffic Accounts Branches of the Indian Railways and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SPECIAL STEEL ALLOY FACTORY IN KERALA

5237. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government propose to set up a special steel alloy factory in the State with the assistance of Yugoslavia; and

(b) if so, whether permission has been granted for this plant to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Government has not received any such proposal from Kerala Government.

(b) Does not arise.

BONUS TO EMPLOYEES OF COFFEE BOARD

5238. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1210 on 20th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of the payment of bonus to the employees of the Coffee Board; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The question of admissibility of bonus payments to the employees of the Coffee Board under the Bonus Act, 1965 is still under consideration of the Government.

EXPORT OF MACHINERY

5239. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the machinery manufactured in India for the cotton, jute and sugar mills is in great demand in a number of countries;

(b) whether due to its high prices, India is not able to compete with other countries; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to make it more competitive in foreign markets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Market reports received by the Engineering Export Promotion Council reveal that there are prospects of export of cotton, jute and sugar machinery in South-East Asian, Middle East and African countries.

(b) and (c). The export of producer goods is influenced by a number of factors, including our ability to offer credit, to effect deliveries on time for which inputs and finances have to be organized in the production stage, and to promote our image as a producer of quality goods. The Government have taken several steps allowing facilities indicated below to promote such exports :—

(i) Import replenishment in the range of 10% to 20% of the f.o.b. value;

(ii) Marketing Development assistance at 10% of the f.o.b. value;

(iii) Supply of indigenous iron and steel at international prices;

(iv) Export Finance at preferential rate of interest not exceeding 6%;

(v) Facilities for deferred realisation of export proceeds, upto 7 years; and

(vi) Facilities for establishment of joint-ventures abroad.

DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY

5240. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents on the Indian Railways during the period for December, 1967 to January, 1968 involving destruction of Railway property;

(b) the actual amount of loss to the Indian Railways in these incidents; and

(c) the number of casualties resulting from Police firing in these incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) 283.

(b) Rs. 26.80 lakhs (approximately).

(c) Except one instance of police firing in January 68 on Southern Railway during Anti-Hindi agitation in South resulting in one dead and three injured, no police firing has been reported on other Railways.

MINING EQUIPMENT

5241. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mineral Advisory Board at its 14th meeting had suggested that mining equipment should be supplied by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation on hire-purchase basis to small mines; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Board recommended that the question of supply of equipment by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (not the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation) on hire purchase basis should be taken up with the Ministry of Industrial Development.

(b) The Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited who were consulted in the matter have intimated that the mining equipment presently under manufacture by them will not generally be required by small mine owners as they require mostly diesel or compressed air driven machinery and mainly C.A. driven where rock drilling form a major item, air compressors, C.A. driven face pumps, fans, hoists, rock-drills, diesel-operated haulages etc. which are not in the manufacturing programme of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited.

MINING EQUIPMENT

5242. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the meeting of the Coal Development Council held in 1966, the then Minister for Mines and Metals had stated that before any proposal for revision of royalty or cess could be considered the States shall have to satisfy the Centre regarding previous realisations and their utilisation for the development of mining areas;

(b) whether the revenue realised on minerals by way of royalty and cess are suitably utilised towards the development of mining areas and for providing amenities to the mine workers;

(c) if not, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the position in regard to the proposal to enhance royalty rates on the basis of royalty of minerals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). It was decided in the Coal Advisory Council Meeting held in 1966 that the proposal to levy a separate cess for the coordinated development of the coalfield areas can be examined only after a review is made of the existing cesses and the expenditure which is being incurred from out of the revenues so collected for the specific purpose of providing the amenities for coalfield areas.

(c) The utilisation of royalty etc. on minerals collected by the State Governments is their concern. With regard to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Cess and the Coal Mines Rescue Cess, these are used for the purposes for which they are levied. The excise duty levied under the Coal Mines (Conservation & Safety) Act is utilised for the promotion of measures for safety in coal mines and conservation of coal resources and also for subsidising the movement of coal by rail-*cum*-sea route.

(d) The question of revision of royalty rates consequent to decontrol of statutory price and movement of coal is being examined.

KHETRI COPPER PROJECT

5243. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of Muster Roll embezzlement in the Civil Engineering Section of the Khetri Copper Project, Rajasthan have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Some cases of preparing false Muster Rolls have been referred to the Special Police Establishment.

(b) These cases are under their investigation.

MANNING OF UNMANNED LEVEL CROSSINGS ON S.E. RAILWAY

5244. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to man the unmanned level crossing on the South-Eastern Railway in Orissa area in 1968-69; and

(b) the number of such level crossings manned in 1966-67 and 1967-68 and particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Under the extent rules, if an unmanned level crossing is required to be manned, due to increase in both road and rail traffic, the State Government will have to bear the full initial cost, the Railways the annual recurring charges.

Accordingly, the South Eastern Railway Administration has already formulated proposals for manning of 86 unmanned level crossings in Orissa State but no definite programme could be finalised so far due to the State Government having not communicated their acceptance of the cost involved.

(b) Nil.

कारों और स्कूटरों का निर्माण

5245. **श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :**
श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में प्रति वर्ष कितनी कारें और स्कूटर बनाये जाते हैं और वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं की तुलना में इनका निर्माण कितना कम है ; और

(ख) कारों और स्कूटरों के नियतम की प्रतीक्षा सूची में अभी कितने लोगों के नाम हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) कारों तथा स्कूटरों का पिछले कुछ वर्षों का उत्पादन तथा इन गाड़ियों की वर्तमान अनुमानित मांग निम्नलिखित है :—

	उत्पादन			अनुमानित मांग
	1965	1966	1967	
यात्री कारें	24,790	27,597	33339	40,000 संख्या प्रति वर्ष
स्कूटर	20,296	20,971	30,302	1,00,000 संख्या प्रति वर्ष

(ख) देश में विभिन्न विक्रेताओं के पास कारों तथा स्कूटरों के बकाया आडरों की संख्या के बारे में ठीक-ठीक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, कारों तथा स्कूटरों के बकाया आडरों की अनुमानित संख्या निम्न प्रकार होगी :—

यात्री कारें	1,25,000
स्कूटर	2,50,000

कारों और स्कूटरों का निर्माण

5246. **श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :**
श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को देश में निर्मित कारों और स्कूटरों की घटिया किस्म के बारे में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी किस्म सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). देश में निर्मित कारों की गिरती हुई किस्म के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । मोटर कार किस्म जांच समिति नामक एक समिति इसलिए बनाई गई थी कि वह कारों की किस्म में गिरावट के कारणों की जांच करे और उनमें सुधार के लिये सुझाव दें ।

समिति की रिपोर्ट तथा सरकारी संकल्प, जिसमें रिपोर्ट में की गई विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा किए गए निर्णय दिए गए हैं, 16 फरवरी, 1968 को सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया था ।

कुछ समय से देश में निर्मित स्कूटरों की किस्म में गिरावट की कुछ शिकायतें भी मिली हैं इसलिए स्कूटर निर्माताओं से भी कह दिया गया है कि वे मोटर कार किस्म जांच समिति की उन सिफारिशों को लागू करें जो स्कूटर उद्योग से सम्बन्धित हों ।

PRICE OF TYRES AND TUBES

5247. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :**
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the price of automobile tyres and tubes sold for replacement purposes;

(b) whether a decision has also been taken to increase the original equipment, tyres and tubes; supplied to the manufacturers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no statutory price control. However informal control exists. A suggestion to reduce the price of replacement tyres and increase O.E. prices is under the consideration of the industry.

(c) Does not arise.

JAMALPUR RAILWAY WORKSHOP

5248. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any institution attached to the Jamalpur Railway Workshop where apprentices are admitted and trained for the type of work done at the said workshop;

(b) the number of trained boys turned out annually from the said institution; and

(c) whether all of them are absorbed in the said or other workshops of the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

UNCTAD-II

5249. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article written by the Soviet Economists, Messrs N. Suvia

and Y. Yutlm on the possible outcome of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However arrangements have been made to secure a copy of the relevant article.

MOVEMENT OF GOODS ON RAILWAYS

5250. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received of late movement of goods on the Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the delays involved in the movement of goods have resulted in the diversion of goods to the road transport; and

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, some complaints have been received.

(b) The delays that sometimes take place are one of the factors responsible for diversion of traffic to the road.

(c) It is the constant endeavour of the Railways to ensure that no avoidable detention is allowed to take place at any point in order to arrange expeditious movement of goods offered for despatch by rail. Important steps taken to tackle delays in transit are :—

(i) Watching the transit time between selected pairs of important stations through periodical statistics.

(ii) Introduction of quick transit scheme between important stations.

(iii) Running of Super Express goods trains between important terminals.

(iv) Augmentation of terminal transhipment and repacking facilities.

(v) Special cells have been created on the Railways to keep watch on the transit time of goods traffic.

(vi) Intensification of watch at transhipment points and marshalling yards to prevent undue delays.

JUTE LOST DUE TO FIRE IN JUTE MILL IN BUDGE BUDGE

5251. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 17,000 maunds of raw jute was destroyed due to fire in a jute mill in Budge Budge recently;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the causes of the fire; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the reported fire which broke out in the jute godown of Caledonian Jute Mill in Budge Budge on March 2, 1968. About 16,000 maunds of raw jute valued at Rs. 7 lakhs are reported to have been involved.

(b) The Central Government has not made any such enquiry.

(c) Does not arise.

NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

5252. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the targets of production fixed for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 by National Coal Development Corporation and to what extent these targets were achieved;

(b) if the targets were not achieved, the measures which were adopted to cover up the backlog in production; and

(c) the target for the year 1967-68 and how far it is likely to be achieved and whether this target is enough for meeting the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). For the Third Five Year Plan, the National Coal Development Corporation was originally set a target of producing 30.5 million tonnes of coal. This target was, however, reduced to 22.5 million tonnes after the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan. But as a result of further slackening in the demand for coal, NCDC had to take immediate steps to restrict its production further consistent with the demand. The Corporation, therefore, produced 9.65 million tonnes of coal in 1965-66, and 9.49 million tonnes in 1966-67. According to the present indication the Corporation is expected to produce over 10 million tonnes of coal in 1967-68 which will be enough to meet the demand for its coal.

ADVERSE EFFECT ON ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES DUE TO RECESSION

5253. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the recession in the engineering industries in the past, there has been any adverse effect noticed on public sector engineering corporations;

(b) if so, how far their production and profits were affected and what is the likely trend in the year 1968-69 and how far the deficiencies are likely to be covered; and

(c) the measures which have been taken to overcome the recession in the public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

GOSHEN SHIP STRUCK UP AT MANDAPAM DRY-DOCK

5254. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Goshen, the ship which was badly damaged in the cyclone at Dhanushkodi in December, 1964, is rotting in the Mandapam dry-dock ever since;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on account of this, the dry-dock has not income during the period and caused great inconvenience to the repairers of other ships and mechanized boats;

(c) if so, the income lost during the above period;

(d) the amount paid by way of salaries to the Captain and crew during the above period and how long they will continue to be paid; and

(e) the reasons for neglecting Goshen and the steps taken by Government to empty the dry-dock which is reported to be fast silting ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) TSS Goshen was damaged at Talaimanar in a cyclone in December, 1964. It was refloated in August 1965 and has since then been berthed in Mandapam Dry Dock. The ship is being looked after and is not rotting.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The amount paid in the form of salary of staff members is Rs. 1,19,638. They have to be retained for maintenance of machinery in the ship and watching duty till the ship is disposed of.

(e) The ship has not been neglected and action is already in hand to dispose of the ship.

मुरादनगर से गाजियाबाद जाने वाली मालगाड़ी से चोरों द्वारा गुड़ उतार लिया जाना

5255. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 फरवरी, 1968 को कुछ चोरों ने दुहाई गांव के निकट एक मालगाड़ी से, जो मुरादनगर

से गाजियाबाद जा रही थी, 5,000 रुपये के मूल्य का गुड़ उतार लिया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस गाड़ी के ड्राइवर तथा फायरमैन की भी उस चोरी में सांठ-गांठ थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) सही स्थिति यह है कि 13-2-68 को कुछ बदमाशों ने मुरादनगर रेलवे स्टेशन के बाहरी सिगनल के निकट 3,500 रुपये के मूल्य का गुड़ उतार लिया था । रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और पुलिस ने तुरन्त कार्रवाई की जिसके फलस्वरूप मौके पर हाथापाई के बाद अपराधियों में से चार को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। गुड़ की सारी बोरियां जिनकी संख्या 36 थी और एक "पिक अप" जिसे बदमाश चुराये सामान ढोने के लिये इस्तेमाल करते थे पुलिस द्वारा कब्जे में कर ली गयी ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) मेरठ शहर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और मुरादनगर की सिविल पुलिस ने क्रमशः धारा 395/397/307 के अन्तर्गत और शस्त्र अधिनियम की धारा 25 तथा रेलवे भण्डार (अनधिकृत कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया है । 8 व्यक्तियों को, जिनमें 4 रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं, गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है ।

Stoppage of Increments of Commercial Clerks

5256. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH**: Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of the Commercial Clerks are undergoing punishment for the stoppage of increments;

(b) if not, the number of Commercial Clerks not granted their due annual increments for 10 years and over, 5 years and over and 2 years and above;

(c) the amount realised by the Railways from the wages of the Commercial Clerks by stopping their increments from January to December, 1967; and

(d) the financial loss a Commercial Clerk has to sustain if his increments are stopped for one year with future effect ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Import of Cables and Capacitors

5257. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the considerable idle capacity with manufacturers of cables and capacitors, imports of such items are licensed to a large extent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop their imports so that indigenous capacity with the industry is fully utilised and valuable foreign exchanges saved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only essential items like High Tension Power Capacitors, which are not indigenously manufactured, are allowed to be imported.

(c) The existing manufacturers of Capacitors have been asked to cover the manufacture of high voltage power capacitors and some of them have started manufacturing the same.

Government Jute Mills, Katihar

5258. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the negligence of officials, the Katihar Jute Mills which was taken over by Government in 1965, under the Industries (Development and Regulation)

Act, was not adequately insured and there was a fire in March, 1966 in that mills;

(b) if so, the quantum of loss sustained by the Company;

(c) the steps taken to compensate the mills for its losses; and

(d) the action Government have taken to restart the mills and to modernise the machinery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Katihar Jute Mills was adequately insured. Fire was accidental and not due to negligence.

(b) and (c). The quantum of loss as assessed by the Surveyors was of the order of Rs. 6.25 lakhs in respect of mill machinery, electric installations, buildings, stocks in process and finished goods, for which claims have been preferred against the insurers. So far claims relating to the finished goods have been met and the rest of the claims are under consideration.

(d) The mill can be reopened only after the machinery has been installed. The Bihar State Government is examining the matter.

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

5259. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the I.B.M. Punch Card unit was set up in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) the annual rent paid and the expenditure on staff and stationery incurred in respect of this unit;

(c) the jobs which are being executed in the unit and whether it is a fact that it is grossly under utilised; and

(d) the steps which are being taken to utilise the machines fully or to dispense with it to save unproductive expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The I.B.M. Punch Card Unit was installed in May, 1.

(b) The annual rent payable at present is Rs. 2.07 lakhs.

The annual expenditure on staff and stationery incurred so far in respect of this unit is approximately Rs. 1.45 lakhs.

(c) The jobs being done on the unit are pay rolls of about 15,000 employes, Stores Accounting of Foundry Forge Project and Heavy Machine Building Project, Wage incentive of Foundry Forge Project, Machine/Labour utilisation of Heavy Machine Building Project, Preparation of monthly advance accounts and certain Miscellaneous items of work. It is not a fact that the unit is grossly under utilised.

(d) There are two main Accounting Machines and these are utilised 72 per cent per month at the present level of efficiency. Other subsidiary machines are to feed the main accounting machines to have the end product. The company are planning to take up the financial accounting work, accounting work of the provident fund, certain production planning work like material planning, machine utilisation and manpower utilisation of Foundry Forge Project shortly on the punch Card Unit.

FASTER TRAINS ON DELHI-CALCUTTA ROUTE

5260. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken so far to introduce faster trains on the Delhi-Calcutta route; and

(b) whether travelling by this train will cost more than that by other trains and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The technical and economic details of a proposal to introduce a biweekly fast express train between New Delhi and Howrah are under study.

(b) Yes, the charges are likely to be more than by other trains, but the precise charges to be levied have not yet been settled.

IMPORT OF AMERICAN COTTON UNDER PL-480

5261. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to import one lakh bales of American cotton under PL-480 for reallocating among the Cotton Textile Mills;

(b) if so, the terms and price at which it is to be imported;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian Cotton Mills consider it to be comparatively costly; and

(d) if so, on what specific grounds their contention is based and the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A fresh purchase authorisation has been received from the U.S. authorities for import of cotton worth $ 12 million (82,000 U.S. bales approximately *i.e.* 1,00,000 Indian bales approximately) of American upland cotton. This represents the portion which could not be utilised within the period of shipment prescribed in the relevant purchase authorisation obtained in June, 1967. The actual price of cotton to be purchased against the available $ 12 million will depend upon the varieties and their respective prevailing prices in the U.S. market.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The contention in based on higher landed cost of U.S. cotton compared to similar varieties of Indian cotton. The matter is receiving attention.

TRUSTS CREATED BY INDUSTRIAL HOUSES

5262. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 152 on the 20th February, 1968, and state :

(a) whether a study into the pattern of trusts created by the Industrial Houses, lately undertaken by Government has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CEMENT INDUSTRY

5263. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPAY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wage increase as recommended by the Wage Board for Cement Industry is likely to increase the cost of production of cement; and

(b) how far the cement prices are proposed to be raised in the light of this increase in the cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Government has taken note of the views expressed in the Report regarding the capacity of the Cement Industry to bear the incidence of the wage increase recommended by the Second Wage Board for the Cement Industry and has however come to the conclusion that the incidence should be met from within the existing price structure without any increase in the selling price of cement.

TEXTILE CORPORATION

5264. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the *Patriot* of the 4th March, 1968 according to which the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission do not agree with the Commerce Ministry's draft of the proposed Textile Corporation's Memorandum of Association enabling the Corporation to produce textiles for the home market also; and

(b) whether the delay to take over the sick and mismanaged textile mills through a public sector Textile Corporation is due to the above differences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Government have seen the news item.

(b) No, Sir.

फालतू काफी की खपत

5265. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष में काफी का निर्यात आशानुकूल नहीं रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष के वास्तविक आंकड़ों, अनुमानित उत्पादन तथा देश की विश्व मण्डियों में इसकी खपत के आंकड़ों में क्या अन्तर है; और

(ग) फालतू काफी के उपयोग के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरैशी) : (क) से (ग). चालू वर्ष के काफी के निर्यात के सत्यापित आंकड़े अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। चालू वर्ष में अब तक हुए निर्यात नीलामों में जो बिक्री हुई है वह वर्ष के इस भाग के लिये सर्वथा सामान्य है । फालतू काफी को बेचने की ऐसी कोई समस्या उठने की सम्भावना नहीं है जिसके लिए कोई विशेष उपाय करने पड़ें ।

LINKING OF JAMMU WITH KASHMIR BY RAIL

5266. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in linking the State of Jammu and Kashmir by Railway, specially the border areas; and

(b) when the project was commenced and the reasons for the delay in implementing it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The Final Location Survey work for a rail link between Kathua and Jammu (BG, 80 Kms.) is well in progress. About 79.44 Kms. of the alignment has been finally located upto the end of February, 1968. It is proposed to take up construction of this link during 1968-69 after the final location survey is completed. There has been no delay in commencing this project.

चैकोस्लोवाकिया को चमड़े का निर्यात

5267. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और चैकोस्लोवाकिया के बीच हुए करार के अन्तर्गत सरकार का चैकोस्लोवाकिया को 4.5 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के तैयार चमड़े का निर्यात करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनका निर्यात कब आरम्भ होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरैशी): (क) से (ग). भारत और चैकोस्लोवाकिया के बीच हुए एक करार के अन्तर्गत, जो वर्ष 1968 के लिये दोनों देशों के बीच वस्तुओं के विनिमय के सम्बन्ध में है, चैकोस्लोवाकिया को काफी मात्रा में तैयार चमड़े के निर्यात की व्यवस्था की गई है । पता चला है कि करार के क्रियान्वयन में, गैर-सरकारी निर्यातकों ने कुछ सौदे तय किये हैं और तैयार चमड़े का निर्यात शुरू भी कर दिया है । आगे का ब्यौरा तथा इससे विदेशी मुद्रा का जो सम्भावित अर्जन होगा उसके सम्बन्ध में अभी कुछ मालूम नहीं है ।

AERIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

5268. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake aerial geological survey of certain parts of the country with the

Soviet assistance to explore the existence of minerals;

(b) if so, the areas where the aerial survey will be conducted; and

(c) the nature and extent of assistance expected from the U.S.S.R. in this respect.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal to undertake aero-magnetic survey in Dandakaranya and adjacent areas and Sambalpur-Bolangir area covering approximately 138,000 sq. km. with the assistance of U.S.S.R. is under consideration.

(c) The foreign exchange component of the proposal will be provided by U.S.S.R. under the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.S.R. on economic and technical cooperation in construction of industrial enterprises and other projects signed on 10-12-1966 for credit of 300 million Roubles. It is also envisaged that the technical know-how, experts and equipments etc. will be provided by the U.S.S.R.

COMPANY LAW BOARD

5269. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted a service known as Company Law Board Service to man the technical and administrative posts in the Company Board;

(b) the minimum qualifications for recruitment to the service;

(c) whether the Government Diploma in Company ecretary ship has been included among the qualifications prescribed for the service; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the non-inclusion at the time of initial constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the minimum qualifications for recruitment to various Grades of the Company Law Board Service is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—610/68].

(c) No Sir.

(d) For the reasons that the posts in the Company Law Board Service are technical requiring Legal and Accounts expertise and also because the qualified Company Secretaries are required to adopt the secretarial profession as their chief occupation, G.D.C.S. qualifications were not included among the qualifications prescribed for the Company Law Board Service at its initial constitution.

SUB-WAY NEAR CANNANORE RAILWAY STATION

5270. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work for the construction of a subway near Cannanore Railway Station has not so far started;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) when the work is likely to start; and

(d) when it is proposed to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government have not yet finalised their proposals for the approaches to the bridge.

(c) The Railway's portion of the work will be taken up as soon as the State Government takes up their portion of the work on approaches.

(d) It is too early to indicate at this stage.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनें

5271. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनें न होने के कारण विशाल वन सम्पत्ति तथा खनिज संसाधनों का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनें न होने के कारण वहां बड़े उद्योग तथा कारखाने स्थापित करने में भी कठिनाई हो रही है;

(ग) क्या चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). इस मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनों के अभाव में खनिज साधनों/वन सम्पत्ति का दोहन करने या उद्योग स्थापित करने में किसी तरह की कठिनाई अनुभव की जा रही है । जब इस क्षेत्र में नयी लाइनों के औचित्य के लिये बड़ी मात्रा में यातायात की व्यवस्था करने वाली निश्चित योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा तो यह मंत्रालय अपेक्षित नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में यथावत् विचार करेगा ।

(ग) और (घ). नयी लाइनों के लिये चौथी योजना के प्रस्तावों को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है । लेकिन इसमें सन्देह है कि मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में नयी लाइनों को चौथी योजना में शामिल करने के लिये पर्याप्त अग्रता मिल पायेगी ।

DOHAD-KHANDWA AND DOHAD-INDORE RAILWAY LINES

5272. **SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for providing rail link from Dohad to Khandwa and Dohad to Indore; and

(b) if so, when the proposal was received and the action so far taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The Madhya Pradesh Government had proposed this link for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan in 1954. Construction of this link is considered not justified.

RAIL LINK IN ADIVASI AREAS

5272. **SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey for providing rail link in Adivasi areas particularly in districts of Bastar, Nimar, Jhabua and Dhar in Madhya Pradesh with a view to developing economy in these regions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Surveys for the following new railway lines in the districts of Bastar, Nimar, Jhabua and Dhar have been carried out in the past :

(i) Dantewara-Dhalli Rajhara Feasibility-*cum*-cost studies Approximate Length 219 Kms. Estimated cost of construction Rs. 19.44 crores.

(ii) Lanjigarh Road-Amaguda Feasibility-*cum*-cost studies. Approximate Length 198 Kms. Estimated cost of construction Rs. 12.89 crores.

(iii) Bagmar-Barwani
Traffic survey for a narrow gauge line 193 Kms. long. Estimated cost of construction Rs. 72 lakns.

(iv) Bhusaval-Tarana Road
Engineering and Traffic surveys for a BG line 272 Kms. long.

(v) Khargaon-Sanwad
Surveys for a metre gauge line 64 Kms. long in 1906.

(vi) Indore-Dohad
Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys in 1953 for a BG/MG line *via* Jhabua and Dhar 175 Kms. *via* Jhabua and 223 Kms. *via* Jobat.

None of the above proposals were considered financially justified.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

5274. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of help available from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation for the promotion of exports from India; and

(b) whether there is any significant increase in our exports as a result of this assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Government have sought assistance under the United Nations Development Programme for.

(i) Training of 120 sales people in specialised techniques of international marketing with emphasis on sales promotion; and

(ii) Pre-project verification survey of the feasibility and the best method of establishing a titanium products industry in India using indigenous illmenite.

(b) Does not arise.

COFFEE EXPORTS

5275. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3806 on 12th March, 1968 and state the further steps proposed to be taken by Government to secure the desired increase in coffee exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : No difficulty is anticipated in increasing the export of coffee to non-quota countries by an amount equal to the difference in the basic export quota asked for by India and the quota actually allotted. However, Government will continue to press International Coffee Organisation for increase in her basic quota at every available opportunity.

COLLISION ON KHAJURIAHGHAT-NEW JALPAIGURI SECTION

5276. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a collision between 11-UP Darjeeling Mail and two wagons of a ballast train took place between Chattarhat and Rangapani Stations on the Khajuriaghat-New Jalpaiguri section of the North-East Frontier Railway on the 2nd March, 1968;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured thereby; and

(d) the steps being taken to stop such accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) In this accident no one was killed. However 9 persons sustained minor injuries.

(d) Inquiries are held into all railway accidents and necessary steps are taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. As inquiries held into railway accidents reveal that failure of railway

staff is the largest single factor responsible for causing accidents, a four-pronged safety drive, educative, psychological, punitive and technological has been launched to arouse the safety consciousness of the staff and to prevent accidents.

टायरों और ट्यूबों का उत्पादन

5277. **श्री शिवचरण लाल :**
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में टायरों तथा रबड़ के माल के उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और इनका वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रबड़ की वस्तुओं की खपत अपेक्षा से कम होने के कारण इनका उत्पादन भी कम कर दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो रबड़ की वस्तुओं का पूरा उत्पादन करके उनका निर्यात करने में क्या कठिनाई थी; और

(ग) क्या केवल खपत पर निर्भर रहने और रबड़ के माल का निर्यात न करने की नीति भविष्य में भी अपनाई जाती रहेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में मोटर-गाड़ी के टायरों तथा ट्यबों और साइकिल के टायरों और ट्यबों के उत्पादन के लक्ष्य निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

मोटर गाड़ी के टायर और ट्यूब	30 लाख संख्या प्रत्येक
साइकिल के टायर और ट्यूब	309 लाख संख्या प्रत्येक

तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक (अर्थात् 1965-66 में) मोटर गाड़ी के टायरों और ट्यूबों और साइकिल के टायरों और ट्यूबों का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार था :—

मोटर गाड़ी के टायर	25,33,032 संख्या
ट्यूबें	2,52०,000 संख्या
साइकिल के टायर	19,178,462 संख्या

रबड़ के दूसरे उत्पादों के लिये कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं। मुख्य उत्पादों (टायर और टयूबों के अतिरिक्त) का संगठित क्षेत्र में 1965 के वर्ष में उत्पादन संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

वस्तु	1965 में उत्पादन
1. एबोनाइट की चादरें तथा छड़ें	148 लाख किलोग्राम
2. जलसह वस्त्र	29.3 लाख मीटर
3. लेटेक्स फोम स्पंज	11.2 लाख किलोग्राम
4. रबड़ में डुबाई हुई वस्तुएं	28.4 करोड़ संख्या
5. होजेज—	
(क) रेडियेटर	4.46 लाख संख्या
(ख) वेकयुम ब्रेक	5.62 लाख संख्या
(ग) अन्य प्रकार के	68.1 लाख मीटर
6. पंखों के पट्टे	14.9 लाख संख्या
7. रेलों में लगने वाले रबड़ के पुर्जे	9.76 लाख संख्या
8. रबड़ के जूते	53.07 लाख जोड़े

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) मोटर गाड़ी/साइकिल के टायरों तथा ट्यूबों की अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित करने के लिये उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत इस समय इस शर्त पर लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं कि वार्षिक क्षमता के 10 प्रतिशत का निर्यात किया जायेगा ।

IMPACT OF ROAD TRANSPORT ON RAILWAY EARNINGS

5278. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is alive to the possibility of further reduction in Railway earnings on account of increased freights;

(b) if so, how the Railway Administration propose to make good the reduced earnings;

(c) the reasons for which Railway users are more and more inclined to use road traffic for the transport of goods instead of the Railways; and

(d) whether there is any move by the Railways to stand competition with the road transport ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a). The only increase in freight rates proposed from 1-4-1968 is an enhancement in the rate of supplementary charge. No reduction in earnings consequent on that is anticipated.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a), the question does not arise.

(c) Its unit of operation being small and not being tied to a track, road transport offers certain advantages. It is more flexible and provides quicker transit and door-to-door service.

(d) To meet competition from road transport, the railways continuously strive to improve the quality of their service. Some aspects that receive constant attention are timely supply of wagons and transit time. Quick transit services and super-express goods services provide fast transport. Various measures are adopted to prevent losses and damage during transit. Where justified and practicable, packing conditions are made easier and less expensive. Reduced station to station rates are also quoted. Out Agencies and City Booking Agencies are opened and street collection and delivery services organised for providing to the customer integrated rail-*cum*-road transport.

Container services provide fast door-to-door service and eliminate costly packing and at the same time save damage and pilferage in transit. Container services have already been introduced between Bombay and Ahmedabad, Bombay and Delhi and Gwalior and New Delhi. It is proposed to extend them to other routes.

A Marketing and sales Organisation has been set up on each zonal Railway, so that all aspects of railway working having a bearing on consumer satisfaction are kept under watch at a fairly high level.

धनबाद से कोयले का ढोया जाना

5279. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967 में धनबाद के कोयले को ढोने के लिये सरकार ने क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है; और

(ख) प्रति मास कितना कोयला ढोया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) कोयले के लदान के सम्बन्ध में रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न कोयला क्षेत्रों और रेलों के लिये लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये जाते हैं, लेकिन उनके प्रत्येक डिपो या मंडल के लिये लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये जाते । इस प्रकार धनबाद, जो बंगाल/बिहार कोयला क्षेत्रों के पूर्व रेलवे भाग में पड़ता है, के लिए कोई अलग से लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) माननीय सदस्य सम्भवत: यह जानना चाहते हैं कि पूर्व रेलवे के धनबाद मंडल से रेल द्वारा कितना कोयला उठाया

गया । इस मंडल में स्थित सभी कोयला-खानों से चौपहिया माल डिब्बों के हिसाब से दैनिक औसत लदान नीचे दिया गया है :—

जनवरी, 67	2345
फरवरी, 67	2343
मार्च, 67	2346
अप्रैल, 67	2361
मई, 67	2228
जून, 67	2216
जुलाई, 67	2205
अगस्त, 67	2340
सितम्बर, 67	1754
अक्टूबर, 67	2155
नवम्बर, 67	2249
दिसम्बर, 67	2322

REVISION OF PAY SCALES OF ENGINEERING INSPECTORS

5282. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHR. O. P. TYAGI :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI SRIKANTAN NAIR :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Memorandum for the revision of pay scales of Engineering Inspectors and redressal of their other grievances has been received from the Indian Railways Engineering Inspectors' Association; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The grievances of the Engineering Inspectors brought to the attention of the Government by the regional Engineering Inspectors Associations—which are sectional unrecognised Unions—have been examined and appropriate action taken as justified in each case.

TRANSFER OF COMMERCIAL CLERKS ON RAILWAYS

5283. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Divisions of the Indian Railways fall within two or three States where the medium of education considerably differs from each other;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has affected the education of the children of the Commercial Clerks who are subject to transfer from one State to another though in the same Railway Division for want of proper and adequate arrangements by the Railway Administration; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Commercial Clerks belong to one of the categories of Railway staff who are liable to be transferred from one station to another. Transfers are ordered in the interests of public service and it is not possible to avoid transfers from one linguistic area to another.

RULES OF SENIORITY OF CLASS III STAFF OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT (W. RLY.)

5284. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN :
SHRI O. P. TYAGI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI SRIKANTAN NAIR :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rules of seniority of Class III staff of Cons-

truction Department on the Western Railway are quite contrary to the rules of other Zones of the Railways where an employee with less length of service is senior to an employee with more length of service;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

EXPORT OF DIESEL ENGINES

5285. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the potential markets in the South-East Asian and Middle East countries for the export of diesel engines;

(b) whether efforts have been made to face competition from Japan and other foreign countries in the export of diesel engines; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or contemplated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. In certain countries of South East Asia and Middle East, market surveys for diesel engines have been conducted namely in Burma, Cambodia, Iraq, Nigeria and Singapore.

(b) The assitance and facilities allowed against exports as ennumerated in answer to part (c) of the question are intended to help the product face competition in overseas markets.

(c) The following steps have been taken to make diesel engines more competitive in foreign markets :—

(i) Under the Import policy for Registered Exporters import of non-indigenous raw materials and components used in the manufacture of engines is allowed at 20% of f.o.b. value.

(ii) Supply of indigenous iron and steel used in the export product is allowed at international prices.

(iii) Marketing operations of individual exporters are considered for support from the Marketing Development Fund for various export promotion and distribution activities.

INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, CALCUTTA

5286. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 852 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state :

(a) the products being manufactured after the take over of the India Electric Works, Calcutta; and

(b) the present financial position of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The company continued to manufacture Fans and Switch Gear equipment for Train Lighting.

(b) The Financial condition continues to be bad.

विदर्भ क्षेत्र में नये उद्योग

5287. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र राज्य के विदर्भ क्षेत्र में कितने तथा कौन-कौन से नये उद्योग स्थापित किये गये;

(ख) निकट भविष्य में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उस प्रदेश में कौन-कौन से नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;. और

(ग) विदर्भ क्षेत्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने क्या प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग) : जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

महाराष्ट्र में नये उद्योग

5288. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांच वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र राज्य मे प्रस्तावित उद्योगों में से वास्तव में कितने तथा कौन-कौन से उद्योग स्थापित किये गये; और

(ख) निकट भविष्य में उस राज्य में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कौन-कौन से नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

श्रीलंका को प्याज और लाल मिर्चों का निर्यात

5289. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई से श्रीलंका को प्रतिवर्ष कितने मूल्य के प्याज और लाल मिर्चों का निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या इन दोनों पदार्थों के दाम देश में काफी गिर गये हैं;

(ग) क्या प्याज और लाल मिर्चों के उत्पादकों ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उनके न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्यों का प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) निर्यात के आंकड़े पत्तन-वार नहीं रखे जाते । फिर भी, 1964-65 से 1967-68 (अप्रैल-नवम्बर, 1967) में भारत से श्रीलंका को निर्यातित प्याज तथा लाल मिर्च का मूल्य निम्नोक्त है :—

	प्याज	लाल मिर्च
	(लाख रु०)	(लाख रु०)
1964-65	190	248
1965-66	156	245
1966-67	233	267
1967-68 (अप्रैल-नवम्बर' 67)	137	170

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिये निर्धारित निम्नतम (न्यूनतम) मूल्य हटा दिया गया है ।

Mining in Andhra Pradesh

5290. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO**: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some areas of Andhra Pradesh were reserved for mining purposes; and

(b) if so, what they are and the kind of ore prospected in different areas till now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) : The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Staff of Tea Board, Cochin

5291. **SHRI VISWANATHA MENON** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned strength of the staff of the Cochin office of the Tea Board;

(b) whether any vacancies exist in the office at present and if so, how many;

(c) whether it is a fact that the employees of the office did not receive their salaries on the Ist March, 1968 protesting against the action of the Board in not filling up the vacant posts and not informing the Employees' Association about the sanctioned strength of the office;

(d) if so, the reasons for not filling the vacancies in that office and not informing the Employees' Association about the sanctioned strength of the staff of office; and

(e) the action taken against the officers concerned in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

IMPORT OF COTTON YARN

5292. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested the Central Government for allocation of imported cotton yarn at controlled price; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No such request has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

SALE OF HANDLOOM PRODUCTS

5293. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any suggestions from the Kerala Government and some other State Government for the promotion of handloom goods in India and abroad;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the problems of handloom industry in general were discussed at the Conference on February 17, 1968 held in Bangalore, which was attended by the Deputy Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers/Ministers of the four Southern States. The main subjects discussed related to (i) Rebate scheme on handloom fabrics; (ii) Excise duty on yarn; (iii) Sales-tax; (iv) Credit facilities and simplification of Reserve Bank procedures; (v) Need for additional spinning mills felt by Kerala; and (vi) General condition of the industry and impact of powerlooms.

(c) Item (ii) above has since been decided along with the Budget. The other points are receiving considerations.

मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत चालित करघे

8294. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में यंत्रीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप बेकार हुए तथा हथकरघा उद्योग में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये विद्युत् चालित हथकरघों का कुछ कोटा आरक्षित रखने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) क्या ऐसे लोगों को विद्युत्-चलित करघे खरीदने तथा उद्योग चलाने के योग्य बनाने के लिये उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या उन्हें अन्य रोजगार दिलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगाने के लिये 4,700 शक्ति-चालित करघों का आवंटन किया गया है। अभी तक सरकार को 1479 शक्ति-

चालित करघों के आवंटन के लिये आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं । अतः हथकरघा के बुनकरों के लिये शक्तिचालित करघों के आवंटन के लिये आवेदन करने के लिये अब भी काफी गुंजाइश है तथा आरक्षण की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

(ख) व्यक्तियों/सहकारी समितियों को राज्य वित्त निगम से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्य है ।

(ग) ऋण (1) शक्तिचालित करघों की लागत, जिनमें मोटर तथा फालतू पुर्जे शामिल हैं—3,000 रु० प्रति शक्ति-चालित करघा तक ।

(2) शेयर पूंजी के मूल्य का 75 प्रतिशत ।

अनदान :

(1) एक प्रबन्धक तथा एक लेखापाल पर दिये जाने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिये 3 वर्ष के लिये प्रबन्धीय सहायता, जो उत्तरोत्तर घटती जायेगी—अनुदानों की सीमाएं निम्नलिखित होंगी :

प्रथम वर्ष में 75 प्रतिशत ।

दूसरे वर्ष में 50 प्रतिशत और

तीसरे वर्ष में 25 प्रतिशत ।

(घ) जब भी आवश्यक होगा राज्य सरकार मामले पर विचार करेगी ।

मध्य रेलवे में भीड़-भाड़

5295. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष में मध्य रेलवे में भीड़-भाड़ को घटाने के लिये कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष अर्थात 1967-68 मध्य रेलवे पर भीड़-भाड़ कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :

(i) 1-4-1967 से सप्ताह में एक बार चलने वाली दो जोड़ी गाड़ियां, अर्थात् बम्बई-हावड़ा खण्ड पर नं० 95/96 और बम्बई-मद्रास खण्ड पर नं० 97/98 वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चलायी गईं ।

(ii) खण्डवा-पूर्ण खण्ड पर नं० 583 डाउन/584 अप गाड़ियां चलायी गईं ।

(iii) 1-1-68 और 1-2-68 से 21/22 दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस, 5/6 पंजाब डाक और 57/58 पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में 2 से लेकर 4 तक अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बे लगाये गये ।

इनके अलावा, 1967 की गर्मी/सर्दी के मौसम में अतिरिक्त भीड़-भाड़ की निकासी के लिये मध्य रेलवे द्वारा लगभग 200 स्पेशल गाड़ियां भी चलायी गईं ।

मध्य रेलवे में उपरी पुल और प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के प्रतीक्षालय

5296. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री मध्य रेलवे के उन स्टेशनों के नाम बताने की कृपा करेंगे जहां चालू वर्ष में उपरी पुल और द्वितीय श्रेणी के प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है, जिसमें मध्य रेलवे के उन स्टेशनों के नाम दिये गये हैं, जहां सरकार चालू वर्ष में ऊपरी पुल और पहले और दूसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का विचार रखती है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—611/68]

खिरकिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्रतीक्षालय तथा विश्राम गृह

5297. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खिरकिया रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) के प्रतीक्षालयों तथा विश्रामगृहों में उस नगर के लोगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस स्टेशन पर प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणियों के प्रतीक्षालयों तथा विश्रामगृहों के निर्माण की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके निर्माण किये जाने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा उसमें कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) वर्तमान प्रतीक्षा शैड में पर्याप्त स्थान है । प्रतीक्षालय और विश्रामगृह नहीं हैं, क्योंकि इस स्टेशन का उपयोग करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या को देखते हुए, प्रतीक्षालयों विश्रामालय की व्यवस्था करने का औचित्य नहीं है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों की संख्या बहुत कम, दैनिक औसत लगभग 2 यात्री मात्र है ।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

खंडवा अजमेर रेलवे लाइन

5298. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में खंडवा और अजमेर के बीच रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और उस पर कितना खर्च आया है;

(ख) क्या इस रेलवे लाइन को और आगे बिछाने की योजना है; और

(ग) इस काम के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) खण्डवा और अजमेर रेल द्वारा पहले से जुड़े हैं और इनके बीच कोई और लाइन बनाने का विचार नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

OVER-BRIDGE AT ELURU STATION

5299. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the overbridge at the Railway level crossing at Eluru Station on the northern trunk road;

(b) whether it is a fact that a small portion at the railway crossing alone has not so far started though the entire other portion is completed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Plan and estimate for the railway's portion of the work of bridge structure, originally finalised in consultation with the State Government have had to be revised only recently due to material changes in the design on account of soil conditions at the site of the proposed road bridge in replacement of level crossing at Km. 485/9-10 at Eluru.

(b) No; the State Government have indeed made much progress in the work of approaches to the bridge.

(c) There has been delay on account of the State Government having not

accepted the final estimate early and also on account of the soil condition at the site of the Road over-bridge which necessitated the revision in the design of the Road over-bridge. The Railway is now however, making fresh arrangement to finalise the tenders for the work on bridge structure. The work is expected to be taken in hand within 2/3 months and completed within a period of about 12 months thereafter.

TICKET AGENTS AT SRUNGAVRUKSHAM STATION

5300. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against the authorised tickets' agent at the Srungavruksham Railway Station on the Bhimavaram-Narogapur line on the South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the local people and an M.L.A. requesting the authorities to convert the said halting station as a regular Department handling and fully equipped station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

(c) Representation has been received from the local public and an M.L.A. for converting Srungavruksham Halt into a flag station and the same is under examination.

हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना

5301. श्री रामचरण : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय, उसके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के कितने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने गृहकार्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा प्रायोजित हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अधीन प्रवीण, प्रबोध और प्राज्ञ परिक्षाएं पास की हैं;

(ख) कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या का यह कितने प्रतिशत है;

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों ने हिन्दी में कार्य करना आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(घ) उनमें से शेष कर्मचारी कब तक टिप्पणी तथा पत्र लेखन कार्य हिन्दी में करना आरम्भ कर देंगे ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

OFFICERS IN STATE TRADING CORPORATION

5302. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I, Class II, and Class III Officers in the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them in each class ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a)

	Class I	144
	Class II	49
	Class III	1033
(b)	Class I	Nil
	Class II	Nil
	Class III	12 (Scheduled Caste)

AUTONOMOUS BODIES AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS UNDER COMMERCE MINISTRY

5303. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officers of various classes recruited so far in the various Autonomous Bodies/Public Undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) the mode of their recruitment; and

(c) the total number of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class recruited so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

INTERNATIONAL FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

5304. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of Fairs and Exhibitions abroad in which India participated during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): India participated in 42 Fairs/Exhibitions abroad during 1965—67. Participation in 29 Fairs/Exhibitions was organised by the Ministry while that in the remaining 13 Fairs/Exhibitions by the Indian Council of Trade Fairs & Exhibitions, Bombay. A list of these Fairs/Exhibitions is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-612/68]

In addition the various Export Promotion Councils Commodity Boards & Corporations concerned etc. also arranged participation in some of the specialised Commodity Fairs/Exhibitions abroad independently. These participations were however only on a limited scale.

M/S. DHARAM SINGH RAM SINGH (MOTORS) PVT. LTD., LUCKNOW

5305. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Messrs. Dharam Singh Ram Singh (Motors) Pvt. Ltd., Lucknow, which has its Registered Office in New Delhi took huge sums of money as fixed deposits from general public and is now not repaying them;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the depositors;

(c) the total amount of deposits outstanding with the company and the number of depositors at Lucknow and Delhi separately;

(d) the assets the company at present and in what business it is now engaged;

(e) whether Government are aware that this Company has not filed its balance-sheets with the Registrar of Companies, New Delhi after 1960-61; and if so, the action taken against it for this default; and

(f) whether Government are aware that a large number of depositors from Lucknow moved the Director of Inspections and Investigations, New Delhi in March, 1967 in the matter but without any result so far and if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a), (c) and (d). The Company Law Board have received complaints addressed to the Director of Inspection and Investigation about non-receipt of deposits to the tune of Rs. 2,45,600 from 38 parties at Lucknow. The particulars of total amount of deposits outstanding with the Company and the number of depositors at Lucknow and Delhi are not available with the Company Law Board; nor were all the books of accounts containing these details available for inspection by the Reserve Bank of India. The Company's books of accounts were not made up-to-date and balanced after March, 1961.

(b) and (f). The complaints received by the Company Law Board relate primarily to matters which are of a contractual nature and the normal remedy for the affected parties lie in civil proceedings. However, on receipt of complaints, an inspection of the books of accounts of the Company by the Reserve Bank of India was taken up, but could not be completed as the Company had not brought up-to-date its books of accounts. On a complaint from a depositor, the Delhi Police registered a case and raided the administrative office of this Group of companies and seized some of the records and documents. A report prepared in the Company Law Board was sent to the Delhi Police,

which was brought to the notice of the High Court in connection with the writ petition moved by the company against the searches and seizures. The High Court has dismissed the petition. The investigation is being carried on by the Delhi Police.

(e) The Registrar of Companies, Delhi, has prosecuted the Company and its officers for defaults is not filing annual accounts for the years ended 31st March, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 and prosecution resulted in imposition of fines. The Registrar has also moved the Court for enforcing the submission of the audited accounts under section 614(2) of the Companies Act and the Court has imposed fines. Action in respect of defaults for the year ending 31st March, 1967 is being taken.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

5306. SHRI AHMAD AGA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the kinds of mineral deposits indicated by the Geological Survey of India in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the places where these have been found out; and

(b) the quantity likely to be available for the commercial use in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-613/68]

EXPRESS TRAIN FROM KHANDVA TO BOMBAY

5307. SHRI SAYYAD ALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start an Express Passenger train from Khandva to Bombay on the Central Railway;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to construct a railway station at "Bhone Bud" between Dharangaon and Takarkhede on the Jalgaon-Amalner line on the Western Railway; and

(d) if so, when its construction will be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A proposal to provide a train halt at Bhone between Dharangaon and Takarkhede stations is under examination.

PARCEL AND BOOKING OFFICERS AT BHAGDARA-STATION

5308. SHRI SAYYAD ALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state when the parcel and booking offices are likely to start functioning at Bhagdara Railway Flag Station on the Pachora-Jamner line of the Central Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Bhagdara is at present an unmanned train halt where booking of passengers is done by the Guards of trains. It is proposed to entrust this work to a contractor and action to appoint a suitable contractor is under way. Booking office for passengers will start functioning at Bhagdara as soon as the contractor is appointed.

2. Booking of parcels at contractor-operated train halts is not feasible. No office for booking parcels is therefore being provided at Bhagdara halt.

SHUTTLE TRAIN FROM JALGAON TO VARANGAON ON CENTRAL RAILWAY

5309. SHRI SAYYAD ALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a shuttle train from Jalgaon to Varangaon on the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

ATTACHING OF BOGIE TO PATHANKOT AND HOWRAH EXPRESSES FROM JALGAON TO BOMBAY

5310. SHRI SAYYAD ALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of accommodation in the Pathankot and Howrah Expresses at Jalgaon, passengers are inconvenienced and sometime they do not even undertake the journey;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to attach a bogie to each of these trains on their journey to Bombay and back from Jalgaon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Some overcrowding has been noticed by these trains as per census conducted in November 1967.

(b) No, but additional accommodation to the extent of 2 coaches has been made available on this section by 57 Dn./58 Up Bombay-Pathankot Expresses from 1-2-68.

मछली का निर्यात

5311. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 और 1966-67 में मछली तथा मछली से बनी वस्तुओं का कितना निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) इनका निर्यात किन देशों को किया गया; और

(ग) उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन किया गया और वर्ष 1968-69 में मछली तथा मछली से बनी वस्तुओं का कितना निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरैशी) : (क) मछली तथा मछली से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है:—

वर्ष	मात्रा लाख किग्रा० में
1965-66	145
1966-67 . .	202

(ख) जिन देशों को निर्यात किया गया उनमें मुख्य देश ये हैं—सं० रा० अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, बैल्जियम, आस्ट्रेलिया, श्रीलंका तथा जापान ।

(ग) कमाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा की राशियां निम्नलिखित हैं:—

वर्ष	मूल्य करोड़ रु० में
1965-66 . .	6.59
1966-67 . .	16.39

1968-69 के लिए मात्रा के हिसाब से कोई निर्यात लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है परन्तु आशा है कि 1968-69 में लगभग 27 करोड़ रुपये के समुद्री उत्पादों का निर्यात किया जायेगा ।

रेलवे स्टेशन पर जारी किए गए पहले दर्जे के टिकट

5312. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 10 फरवरी, 1968 को लखनऊ रेलवे स्टेशन पर पहले दर्जे के कितने टिकट जारी किये गये थे और वे टिकट किन-किन स्टेशनों के लिये जारी किये गये थे;

(ख) किन व्यक्तियों तथा कितने व्यक्तियों के लिये तथा किन स्टेशनों के लिये स्थान आरक्षित किये गये थे; और

(ग) उपरोक्त टिकटों में से गैर-सरकारी तथा सरकारी व्यक्तियों के लिये जारी किये गये पी० टी० ओ० तथा आर० टी० ओ० टिकटों के आरक्षण समेत नम्बर क्या थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है, जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गयी है। **[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—614/68]**

(ग) लखनऊ (बड़ी लाइन) से जारी किये गये 228 टिकटों में से 9 टिकट सैनिक वारंट पर जारी किये गये थे। लखनऊ (मीटर लाइन) से जारी किये गये 50 टिकटों में से 10 टिकट सैनिक वारंट पर जारी किये गये थे। सुविधा टिकट आदेश पर कोई टिकट जारी नहीं किया गया।

प्रयाग जंक्शन पर एक रेलगाड़ी में एक शव का पाया जाना

5313. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1968 के प्रथम सप्ताह में प्रयाग जंक्शन पर एक यात्री गाड़ी के डिब्बे से एक बोरे में बन्द कटे हुये हाथ और पांव पाये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस बात का पता लगा लिया गया है कि किस स्टेशन पर यह बोरा गाड़ी में रखा गया था; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार की रेलवे पुलिस के अनुसार 11-1-68 को जब गाड़ी नं० 376 डाउन इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर पहुंची, तो उसके तीसरे दर्जे के एक डिब्बे में से एक बोरा बरामद किया गया जिसमें कटे हुए हाथ-पैर थे। रिपोर्ट है कि यह बोरा दिल्ली जं० स्टेशन पर, उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर जाने वाली गाड़ी के एक खाली डिब्बे में लादा गया था और इसका सम्बन्ध हत्या के एक मामले से था, जो जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली के थाने में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302/376/34 के अधीन दर्ज था। मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) रेलवे परिसरों और गाड़ियों में कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार और उसकी रेलवे पुलिस की है और इस तरह की वारदातों की सूचना तुरन्त रेलवे पुलिस को आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए दी जाती है।

वाराणसी जिले में मकैनिकल डिपार्टमेंट में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को यात्रा भत्ता

5314. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी जिले (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में मकैनिकल डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों को छः महीने के बाद भी यात्रा भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) जिन कर्मचारियों को यात्रा भत्ता नहीं मिला है, उनकी संख्या क्या है; और

(घ) क्या अब यात्रा भत्ते का भुगतान कर दिया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

शोलापुर और बम्बई के बीच एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का पटरी से उतरना

5315. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1968 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में शोलापुर और बम्बई के बीच चलने वाली एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के कुछ डिब्बे तथा इंजन पटरी से उतर गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दुर्घटना में कितने लोग हताहत हुये;

(ग) क्या दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच कर ली गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) उपर्युक्त अवधि में शोलापुर और बम्बई स्टेशनों के बीच इस तरह की कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई। सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का आशय 29-2-1968 को घटित उस दुर्घटना से है, जिसमें दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे में शोलापुर और वाडी स्टेशनों के बीच, मर्तूर स्टेशन पर नं० 12 अप मद्रास-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का इंजन और उसके साथ की बोगी बालू हम्प पर पटरी से उतर गये थे।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना में दो व्यक्तियों को केवल मामूली चोटें आयीं।

(ग) और (घ). दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

दुर्घटना-सहायता-गाड़ियों (एक्सिडेंट रिलीफ ट्रेन) में पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता

5316. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे की दुर्घटना सहायता गाड़ियों में काम करने वाले पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पश्चिम रेलवे की दुर्घटना-सहायता-गाड़ियों में काम करने वाले पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

भारतीय रेलों में डाक्टर

5317. **श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्य सरकारी विभागों में काम करने वाले डाक्टरों की अपेक्षा भारतीय रेलों में काम करने वाले डाक्टरों के वेतनक्रम कम होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन सभी डाक्टरों के लिये एक समान वेतन क्रम तथा सुविधाएं निर्धारित करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) रेलवे डाक्टरों के वेतन-मान केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के डाक्टरों के वेतन-मानों के समान नहीं हैं, क्योंकि रेलों की शर्तें और कार्य-प्रणाली दूसरे सरकारी विभागों से भिन्न है।

(ख) रेलवे डाक्टरों के मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे डाक्टरों के वेतन-मान

5318. **श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे डाक्टरों के वेतन-मानों में संशोधन करने का है;

(ख) उनके वेतनों में पहले कब संशोधन किया गया था;

(ग) राजपत्रित सहायक सर्जनों का वेतन-मान क्या है और इसमें क्या संशोधन करने का विचार है;

(घ) सहायक मेडिकल अफसरों द्वितीय श्रेणी तथा डी० एम० ओ० प्रथम श्रेणी के वेतन-मानों में कितनी वृद्धि करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) क्या रेलवे डाक्टरों को निजी व्यवसाय करने की अनुमति नहीं है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (घ). यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

(ख) वेतनमान पिछले दिसम्बर, 1965 में संशोधित किये गये थे और उन्हें 1-1-1966 से लागू किया गया था।

(ग) रेलों पर राजपत्रित सहायक सर्जन नाम की कोई कोटि नहीं है।

(क) रेलवे डाक्टरों को सीमित रूप में प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस करने की अनुमति है।

रेलवे लाइनों को वैल्ड करके जोड़ना

5319. **श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन स्थानों पर रेलवे लाइन को वैल्ड करके जोड़ने का तरीका अपनाया गया है; और

(ख) इस काम के लिये सरकार ने किन कम्पनियों को ठेके दिये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) नीति यह है कि भारतीय रेलों के सभी ट्रंक मार्गों और मुख्य लाइनों की पटरी की वेल्डिंग को अग्रता दी जाये।

(ख) 'बिजली फ्लेश बट' वेल्डिंग के अलावा जो विभाग द्वारा की जाती है, पटरियों की 'एल्यूमिनो थर्मिक' वेल्डिंग के क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित तीन फर्में काम कर रही हैं :—

(i) मेसर्स इंडिया थर्मिट कार्पोरेशन, कानपुर।

(ii) मेसर्स एशियाटिक इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी, जालंधर छावनी।

(iii) मेसर्स एशियाटिक थर्मिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, विजयवाड़ा।

बिड़ला ब्रादर्स को आयात लाइसेंस

5320. **श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष मैसर्स बिड़ला ब्रादर्स को उनके उद्योगों के विकास के लिए अपेक्षित नायलोन के कच्चे माल, स्टेनलैस स्टील और अन्य मशीनों तथा मशीनी-औजारों के आयात के लिये कोई लाइसेंस दिये गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). बिड़ला ब्रादर्स प्रबन्ध अभिकरणों का एक विशाल समूह है और जब तक फर्मों के नाम नहीं दिये जाते तब तक अपेक्षित जानकारी देना कठिन है। आयात तथा निर्यात व्यापार नियन्त्रण संगठन द्वारा दिये गए आयात लाइसेंसों के ब्यौरे "औद्योगिक लाइसेंस, आयात लाइसेंस तथा निर्यात लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन" में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं जिसकी प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

EXPORT OF NON-TRADITIONAL ITEMS

5321. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the exports of non-traditional items have shown a rise of 200 per cent during the period from 1958-59 to 1965-66;

(b) whether it is also a fact that over two-thirds of the above exports were to U.S.S.R. and other Socialist countries of the Eastern Europe; and

(c) if so, the difficulties in increasing exports to other countries and the steps taken to remove them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The share of U.S.S.R. and other East European countries in such exports was about 5% in the year 1958; it increased to 9% in 1965-66.

(c) Does not arise.

BAJAJ AUTO LIMITED AND MUKAND IRON AND STEEL WORKS

5322. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the donation of Rs. 70,000 by Bajaj Auto Ltd., and Mukand Iron and Steel Works to Wardha and Yeotmal D.C.C.'s and the suspicious character of the receipts taken on the Company Vouchers instead of regular receipts;

(b) whether Government have instituted an inquiry into these charges and *bona-fide* of these donations; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken to protect the shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-615/68]

मिराज-लाटूर रेलवे लाइन

5324. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें यह प्रार्थना की गई हो कि पूना-मिराज रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदल दिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप हटाई गई रेल की पटरियों को प्रयोग में लाकर दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे में मिराज-लाटूर छोटी लाइन को मीटर गेज लाइन में बदल दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) छोटी लाइन के इस खंड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

REPRESENTATION FROM KUTCH SALT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

5325. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation of/from the Kutch Salt Manufacturers' Association about giving the indents of Small Salt Manufacturers priority over salt merchants and agents at the loading points at Gandhidham, Bhimasar, Chirai, etc; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The railways as public carriers cannot make any distinction as between Small Salt Manufacturers and Salt Merchants or agents in the matter of either acceptance of indents or allotment of wagons. The allotment of wagons is mainly governed by the class of priority to which the traffic is entitled and the date of registration. Salt programmed by the Salt Commissioner and approved by the Railway Board moves in priority class 'C', the salt as raw material for industries in priority class 'D' and all other salt in priority class 'E', the relative order of these priorities being in the alphabetical order.

During the period Dec. '67 to March '68 (upto 10th) 3455 wagons of salt were loaded on Gandhidham section as against 1957 wagons during the corresponding period of last year.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

5326. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made some Vollrath Plan for engineering industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). An agreement was signed between the Governments of India and the Federal Republic of Germany in New Delhi on 14th December 1967 providing for technical assistance from that country in promoting exports of Indian engineering goods to West European countries including Germany. The scheme is popularly called "Vollrath Plan" after the name of its author. A copy of the Agreement which gives details of the scheme has already been placed in the Parliament Library.

DETENTION OF MADURAI BOUND RAMESWARAM PASSENGER TRAIN

5327. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madurai-bound Rameswaram Passenger Train was detained by students at Silaiman Station near Madurai in February, 1968;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) the action taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The students had protested against the train running with five bogies instead of the normal composition of seven bogies.

(c) The composition of this train had to be reduced to mobilise coaches to meet the demands of mela traffic on the occasion of Mahamakham festival at Kumbakonam during February, 1968. The normal composition of seven bogies has since been restored.

MINES UNDER CONTROL OF RAJA OF RAMGARH IN BIHAR

5328. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) how many mines are under the control of ex-Raja of Ramgarh in Bihar;

(b) whether Government plan to nationalize those mines; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

SAMASTIPUR-JAYANAGAR RAILWAY LINE

5329. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have completely given up the idea of extending the broad gauge line from Samastipur to Jayanagar and reopening the Railway lines from Nirmali to Supaul; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

LEAVE RESERVE IN SIGNAL AND TELE-COMMUNICATION BRANCH

5330. SHRI K. K. NAYAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a failure to maintain the requisite strength for leave reserves and Rest-givers in the various categories in the Signal and Telecommunication Branch of the Indian Railways; and

(b) whether the staff in these categories often fail to secure leave and rest in time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, except for administrative reasons and on occasions such as during marriage season, important festivals etc., it may not be feasible to grant leave/rest to all at the same time.

CADRES OF SIGNAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION STAFF

5331. SHRI K. K. NAYAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Divisions in the various zones of the Indian Railways maintain their own designations of various cadres of the Signal and Telecommunication staff with the result that two employees performing equivalent services in two regions are known in the respective regions by different designations;

(b) whether such a distinction in designations is likely to mislead the authorities in regard to the salaries and other perquisites of the jobs concerned; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to end these disparities by standardisation of designations and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

SIGNAL AND TELE-COMMUNICATION STAFF

5332. SHRI K. K. NAYAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Signal and Tele-communication staff of the Indian Railways are not provided Railway accommodation either about or near the areas in which they are to work;

(b) whether the Railways expect these employees living at far off sites to be available constantly for instant attendance at points of failures far from their residence; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide residential accommodation to such employees at or near Tughlakabad, Shakur basti, Jind, Narela, Ganaur, Shahbad and Sahibabad on the Northern Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Such of the staff of Signal and Telecommunication Department as are required to attend to failures and malfunctioning of the Signal & Tele-communication equipment at short notice are classified as 'essential' for the purpose of allotment of quarters. Along with the 'essential' staff of other Departments at the station or in the area, they are allotted with quarters, subject to availability and in their turn, according to the date of registration of their applications for quarters.

Quarters are provided to 'essential' staff near their place of work to the extent available.

(b) Normally No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, it is our desire to build additional quarters at these stations for housing essential staff of the Signal & Telecommunication and other Departments on a programme basis within the funds available for the purpose.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKLOAD ON EMPLOYEES OF SIGNAL AND TELE-COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE INDIAN RAILWAYS

5333. SHRI K. K. NAYAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have so far devised or attempted the necessary statistical job analysis to ensure equitable distribution of work-load on the employees of Signal and Tele-communication Department of the Indian Railways; and

(b) if not, when such a distributional arrangement is likely to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes. Time and Motion Studies with a view to determine the workload for certain categories of staff of Signal and Tele-communication Department have been carried out and a report prepared in this regard is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कागज बनाने की फैक्टरी

5334. **श्री मोल्हू सिंह :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कागज बनाने की एक फैक्टरी स्थापित करने का विचार छोड़ दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने हस्तिनापुर (मेरठ जिला) में कच्चे माल के उत्पादन के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण करवाया है या सर्वेक्षण कराने का विचार किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कागज बनाने का संयंत्र लगाने का विचार फिलहाल इसलिए स्थगित कर दिया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश / बिहार क्षेत्र की

चीनी मिलों से मिलने वाली गन्ने की खोई में में कमी हो गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) . जी, नहीं ।

रेलवे द्वारा पदों का विज्ञापन

5335. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी रेलवे कार्यालय अपने रिक्त पदों के बारे में विज्ञापन प्रायः अंग्रेजी के समाचारपत्रों में देते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्रों में रिक्त पदों के बारे में विज्ञापन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या भविष्य में सभी भाषाओं के पत्रों में रिक्त पदों के विज्ञापन के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) रेलवे में तीसरी श्रेणी के पदों पर भर्ती अधिकतर रेल सेवा आयोगों द्वारा की जाती है, जो अपने विज्ञापन भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को भी भेजत हैं ।

(ख) से (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

EXPORT OF JUTE GOODS

5336. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the export figures of jute goods during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the exports;

(c) if so, how much it is due to fair competition from Pakistan and how much is due to the fiscal policy towards jute industry; and

(d) whether Government propose to abolish the export duty on jute goods in order to review the jute exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The following are year-wise exports of jute goods from India from 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

Quantity in '000' tonnes
Value in Rs./lakhs
Total value in million dollars.

Year (April-March)	*Hessian*	*Sacking*	*Others*	*Total*		
				Qty.	*Value*	
1962-63	518.0	269.0	56.8	834.5	148.46	312.5
1963-64	576.9	247.8	88.4	913.1	157.42	326.8
1964-65	588.9	258.7	102.6	950.2	168-34	354.5
1965-66	556.4	248.0	91.2	895.4	182.71	383.1
1966-67	494.4	180.8	59.0	734.2	235.20	334.4

(c) The decline has been due to :—

(i) competition from other exporting countries, notably, Pakistan;

(ii) setting up of jute mills by other countries; and

(iii) competition from synthetic substitutes, bulk handling etc.

(d) Export duties have been reduced w.e.f. February 7, 1968 on some varities of jute goods. However, in line with Government's general policy performance of exports is kept under constant review for taking appropriate steps as may be necessary.

RENT FREE QUARTERS TO FORMER STATE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

5337. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain categories of former State Railway employees enjoy the privilege of rent free quarters or allowance *in lieu* thereof;

(b) whether this privilege is withdrawn on promotion of an employee to another category and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this policy is proving a disincentive to employees for seeking promotion even when they are eligible ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes. The non-gazetted staff of ex-State Railways who were enjoying the privilege of rent-free quarters or house rent *in lieu* thereof on those Railways prior to the date of federal financial integration, have been allowed to retain the privilege as a personal concession after that date, so long as they continue to work in categories which were entitled to the concession on their original ex-State Railway.

(b) The privilege of rent-free quarters is withdrawn if and when the staff are promoted to categories which were not entitled to it on the respective ex-State Railway.

(c) The policy of granting the privilege of rent-free quarters to only such of the staff, and, so long as they continue to be entitled to it, under the rules and orders on the subject, is applied uniformly to all the staff of the Railway including the staff of the ex-Company Railways and the ex-State Railways, and no exception can be made in favour of the staff of the former State Railways only.

Transportation of Ore from Kudfremuka

5338. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of the scheme evolved for transporting ore from Kuduremuka; and

(b) the probable time by which the scheme is likely to be completed and the amount sanctioned for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The National Mineral Development Corporation Limited are having negotiations with an American firm for conducting pilot plant tests with a view to assess the economic feasibility of exploiting the Kudremukh iron ore deposits. Detailed scheme for transportation from Kudremukh to Mangalore port will follow the finalisation of the economic feasibility report. It is not possible to indicate any probable time for completion of the scheme at this stage.

Allotment of Accommodation to Railway Employees in Delhi and New Delhi Areas

5339. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 15,000 Railway employees working in Delhi and New Delhi areas are on the waiting list for allotment of railway accommodation and the Railways has not undertaken a single construction scheme to provide accommodation;

(b) if so, whether the Railways in Co-ordination with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply propose to make these Railway employees entitled for allotment of accommodation from the General Pool maintained by the latter;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how Government propose to solve the shortage of accommodation experienced by their employees in Delhi and New Delhi areas ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) More than 15,000 Railways employees are in the list but it is not a fact that the Railways have not undertaken construction of additional quarters. Every year additional quarters have been constructed in Delhi area on a programme depending upon the availability of funds.

(b) No.

(c) The arrangement suggested at (b) is not workable from administrative considerations.

(d) The solution lies in the availability of funds with the Railway for building quarters for their staff as well as the housing activity in the private sector. The Government is taking active interest in both these aspects of the problem.

गया स्टेशन पर स्थानापन्न कर्मचारी

5340. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे के गया स्टेशन पर 109 कर्मचारी वर्ष 1961-62 से स्थानापन्न कर्मचारियों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें स्थायी करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

गया में रेलवे केबिन संख्या पर उपरि पुल

5341. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे गया स्टेशन पर रेलवे केबिन संख्या 1 पर उपरि पुल न होने के कारण आदमियों तथा पशुओं की दुर्घटनायें अक्सर हो जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या टेकरी, हसपुरा तथा दान्द नगर की ओर रेलवे केबिन के बन्द हो जाने के कारण दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में और अधिक वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ग) क्या इस कैबिन पर उपरि पुल बनाने की मांग बारबार की जाती रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : गया में कोई रेलवे कैबिन नं० 1 नहीं है; शायद माननीय सदस्य टिकारी-गया रोड पर स्थित, गया स्टेशन के समपार नं० 1 का जिक्र कर रहे हैं । यदि हां, तो उत्तर इस प्रकार है :—

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं, 1962-67 के वर्षों में इस समपार पर गाड़ी से कटने की 6 घटनाएं हुई ।

(ग) और (घ). वर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत, व्यस्त समपारों की जगह रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर/नीचे सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार की ओर से आने चाहिए, जिनमें यह बताया जाना चाहिए कि कार्य को कितनी अग्रता अपेक्षित है और वह निर्माण-कार्य की लागत के सड़क प्राधिकारी के हिस्से के लिए किस वर्ष धन की व्यवस्था कर सकेगी, जैसा कि वर्तमान नियमों में अपेक्षित है ।

टिकारी-गया रोड पर, गया स्टेशन के पश्चिमी सिरे पर स्थित मौजूदा समपार की जगह रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर सड़क-पुल बनाने के लिए बिहार सरकार से अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है ।

जहां तक रेलवे का सम्बन्ध है, इस समपार पर उठने-गिरने वाला बैरियर नुमा फाटक लगा है जो सिगनलों से सम्बद्ध है । लेकिन, जब राज्य सरकार इस समपार की जगह रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर/नीचे सड़क-पुल बनाने का पक्का विनिश्चय करेगी और आवश्यक धन नियत करेगी, तो रेलवे अपने खर्च से पुल के ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करेगी ।

पटना-गया रेलवे लाइन

5342. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी रेलवे में पटना-गया रेलवे लाइन दक्षिण बिहार को मिलाने वाली एक महत्व-पूर्ण रेलवे लाइन है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त लाइन पर बहुत यातायात रहता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मार्ग पर दुहरी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (च). 93 किलोमीटर लम्बी पटना-गया एक शाखा लाइन है, जो हावड़ा और मुगल-सराय के बीच ग्राण्ड कार्ड नामक विद्युतीकृत दोहरी लाइन और मुख्य लाइन को मिलाती है । इस लाइन पर दोनों तरफ़ से 17-17 गाड़ियां चल सकती हैं जबकि इस समय केवल 9-9 गाड़ियां चल रही हैं । अत: यातायात में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि को सम्हालने के लिए इस खण्ड पर पर्याप्त फ़ालतू क्षमता उपलब्ध है और लाइन को दोहरा करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES UNITS IN MADHYA PRADESH

5343. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :
SHRIMATI MINIMATA AGAM DAS GURU :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allocated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the import of iron and steel for SSI units during the periods from October, 1963—March, 1964, April, 1964—September, 1964, October, 1964—March, 1965, April, 1965—May, 1966, and April, 1966—March, 1967;

(b) the extent to which this allocation has been utilised by the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation for the import of iron and steel;

(c) whether there is any balance unutilised; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for early utilisation of the balance of their allocation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No foreign exchange was made available specifically to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for small scale industries during the years in question. However, out of bulk allocations of foreign exchange for imports for small scale industries, certain tonnages were allocated by the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries to the small scale industries of Madhya Pradesh through the Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam. A statement of tonnages allocated and actual supplies made during the year in question is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-616/68].

(c) and (d). While the allocations of October, 1963—September, 1964 and April, 1965—March, 1966 were completely met by supplies, there were short-falls in supplies of BP Sheets and M.S. Wire Rods during 1964-65 mainly due to the inability of the Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam to arrange for the timely financial and transportation arrangements for lifting these materials. Foreign ex-change is, however, still available for imports against the allocations of 1966-67 against which steps have been taken to effect the imports.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक संस्थान

5344. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में किन-किन औद्योगिक संस्थानों ने क्रमश: 10 करोड़ रुपये तथा 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का पूंजी विनियोजन किया है; और

(ख) बड़े बड़े 25 औद्योगिक संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा है, जिस में निजी क्षेत्र के उन औद्योगिक संस्थानों के नाम प्रदर्शित हैं, जिनका निधान 10 करोड़ रुपयों से अधिक परन्तु 50 करोड़ रुपयों से कम पड़ता है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—617/68]

विवरण-पत्र 2 सभा पटल पर रखा है, जिस में उन औद्योगिक संस्थानों के नाम हैं, जिनकी निवेशित पूंजी , 50 करोड़ रुपयों से अधिक है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT- -617/68]

(ख) विवरण-पत्र 3 सभा पटल पर रखा है, जिस में 25 शीर्षस्था औद्योगिक संस्थानों के नाम तथा प्रत्येक में अलग अलग निवेशित पूंजी, का विवरण है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-617/68]

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम

5345. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम में कितनी पूंजी लगाई है ;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा अब तक कितनी प्रगति की गई है; और

(ग) रेलवे को कोयला देने के लिये इस निगम ने क्या सुविधायें दी हैं; और यदि कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) 31 मार्च, 1967 तक लगभग 155 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम सन् 1956 में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोयला खानों के विकास के लिये स्थापित किया गया था। पुरानी राजकीय कोयला खानों के प्रबंध का कार्य और देश में इस्पात संयंत्रों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से कोयला धोने के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र में धावनशालाएं स्थापित करने का काम भी इसे ही सौंपा गया है। अब तक इस ने 26 कोयला खानें राजस्व लेखे पर, एक कोयला धावनशाला और एक कोक संयंत्र लगाया है। 9 कोयला खानें विकासाधीन हैं। इस समय 3 नयी कोयला धावनशालाएं भी लगायी जा रही हैं। निगम कोयला खानों और कोयला धावनशालाओं का विकास कोयले की मांग के अनुसार ही कर रहा है।

(ग) कोयला संभरण के रेलवे के आदेशों को पूरा कर दिया जाता है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखाने

5346. श्री गाडिलिंगन गौड : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में निर्मित लोहे तथा इस्पात के भारी स्टाक को बेचा नहीं गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कारखानों में बिना बिका कितने मूल्य का तैयार माल पड़ा है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इनकी दरों को कम करने का कोई विचार है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Development of Cottage Industry on Japanese Pattern

5347. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to develop cottage industries in the country on Japanese pattern; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Lysine

5348. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is lysine producing Industry in this country; and

(b) if so, the number of lysine producing units and the annual production capacity of that Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

हकारी कपड़ा मिलें

5349. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री : यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कितनी सहकारी कपड़ा मिलें हैं, वे कहां-कहां पर हैं तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन्हें किस प्रकार सहायता दी गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Small Scale Industries

5350. SHRI K. HALDAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recognised any institution set up in order to promote small scale industries on an All-India level;

(b) if so, the name thereof;

(c) on how many Government committees, the institution has been offered representation and the name of the individuals of the Federation of Association of Small Scale Industries of India who are serving on Government committees in their individual capacity or as representatives of the Federation;

(d) whether Government offered any grant to this organization and for what purpose; and

(e) whether Government have directed the State Governments to assist local associations of small scale industries as advised by the Ford Foundation team in their report on small scale industries in India ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India has encouraged the setting up of a Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries on an All-India level.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-618/68].

(d) The Government of India have offered grants in the initial stages for meeting the expenditure on organisational activities and also for bringing out the publication of an All-India Directory and Handbook on Small Industries.

(e) The need for encouraging associations of small scale industries is being continuously emphasised in the various meetings of the Small Scale Industries Board and its Standing Committees.

Fire in All India Handloom Exhibition, Trichur

5351. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out in an All-India Handloom Exhibition at Trichur;

(b) if so, the estimated loss due to the fire;

(c) whether an enquiry is being conducted to find the causes of the fire; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of Licences

5353. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the various agencies which scrutinise the proposal of granting a licence and the basic indicators applied by these agencies to judge the authenticity of the proposal;

(b) whether the scrutiny of the proposal takes into account the periodical

variations which have bearings on the country's economy such as, incapacity, production, monopoly of capital and production cost;

(c) how the periodical variations are obtained by Government; and

(d) the changes brought about by the industries in the matters relating to grant of licences after its defects were published by Dr. Hazari ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-619/68].

IMPORT OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH FILMS

5354. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of parties permitted to import American and British Films into India;

(b) the names and addresses of the importers of foreign films into India and the amount of foreign exchange allotted to each importer during the last five years; and

(c) whether these importers of foreign films have also exported Indian films to foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) M/s. Motion Pictures Export Association of America Inc. and M/s. Rank Film Distributors, Bombay have been allowed import of films from U.S.A. and U.K. respectively under bilateral arrangements.

(b) The names and addresses of the Importers of foreign films of U.S.A. and U.K. under the bilateral arrangements and the value of licences issued during April 65-March 66 and April 66-March 67 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-620/68].

No foreign exchange has been released for the import of films except that the Motion Pictures Export Association of America and M/s. Rank Film Distributors of India were allowed to repatriate Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively out of their earnings in India per year. The balance amount remains blocked in India for utilisation in the promotion of film Industry.

(c) No, Sir.

"OPERATION HARD ROCK" PROGRAMME

5355. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the length and areas of survey planned under the "Operation Hard Rock" programme with the assistance of U.S. modern techniques;

(b) the first phase of this programme and what are the areas covered already under it; and

(c) the prospects located by this intensive search by the Geological Survey of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) Intensive exploration using modern techniques under 'Operation Hard Rock' are planned in the following areas :

1. Cuddapah Basin, Khammam and Gani-Kalava areas, Andhra Pradesh	30,500 sq.km.
2. Rajasthan (From near Khetri to West of Chitorgarh)	30,140 sp.km.
3. Ranchi Plateau and Bihar Mica Belt	29,750 sq.km.

The total line-kilometres of airborne surveys committed under this project is 144,000.

(b) The first phase of the project is detailed airborne geophysical survey over the selected areas during which measurements of electromagnetism, magnetism and radioactivity are continuously recorded by sophisticated instruments. These data are then compiled and correlated for selecting the best areas for ground follow-up work. The airborne survey over Andhra Pradesh is complete and has involved 32,660 line-kilometres of flying. In Rajasthan, the airborne survey is nearing completion and about 42,895 line-kilometres have been flown

till now. The airborne geophysical survey over Bihar has also been started and 4950 line-km. have been flown so far. The entire flying in this area is expected to be completed by the end of next month or the beginning of May, 1968.

(c) The work carried out so far forms part of the first phase of the Project. Positive information on ore bodies can be given only after the geophysical data obtained by the aerial survey are compiled, correlated and confirmed by ground geological, geophysical and geochemical work followed by drilling where warranted. An initial examination of the geophysical anomalies obtained during the airborne survey over Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan has shown favourable indications of promising areas for taking up further exploratory work. Ground follow-up work which forms the second phase, has already commenced in Andhra Pradesh area where aerial survey has been completed.

TOOL ROOM EQUIPMENT UNIT

5356. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a tool-room equipment unit is being set up in Hyderabad;

(b) the extent of the Central and State investment in the project; and

(c) when the project is likely to go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). A Tool Room Centre is being set up by the Government of India in Hyderabad in technical and financial co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund). The total estimated cost of the Tool Room Centre is approximately Rs. 12 million, half of which will be subscribed by the Government of India and the balance by the United Nations Development Programme Special Funds Assistance. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have provided 15 acres of land (costing approximately Rs. 3 lakhs) free of cost, for locating the Tool Room Centre. The objects of the Tool Room Centre are :—

(i) Training of technical personnel in tool, die and mould making;

(ii) Provision of advisory services to small-scale units, including assistance in designing and development of machine tools;

(iii) Recommending measures to standardise components of dies, jigs and other tools; and

(iv) Production, on a limited basis, of dies, jigs, fixtures, gauges etc.

This project is now in the planning and preparatory stage. The Tool Room Centre is expected to commence its activities in 1969-70.

EXPORT OF COTTON TEXTILES

5357. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries to which the cotton textiles were exported during 1967;

(b) the names of the countries where there is more demand for Indian Cotton textiles; and

(c) the total export of cotton textiles likely to be made by the end of February, 1968 and the foreign exchange earned therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The names of the countries/areas to which cotton textiles have been exported during the year 1967 are indicated in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House, in a descending order of their importance on the basis of the value of exports. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-621/68]. Exports of cotton textiles during January-February 1968 are likely to be of the order of Rs. 14 crores.

BALANCE OF TRADE

5358. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of countries with

whom our trade has increased during the last two years; and

(b) the difference in the said trade in regard to exports and imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the major countries with whom our trade has increased during the last two years as also details of exports/imports to/from these countries for the said period is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-622/68].

ALLOTMENT OF TIN QUOTA IN KERALA

5359. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of parties along with their addresses in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh to whom tin quota has been given during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the quantity of tin given to each of the said parties during the above period;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in respect of the proper utilisation of the quota given to the parties; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

EXPORT OF IRON ORE TO JAPAN

5360. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has entered into an agreement with the Japanese firms for the export of iron ore;

(b) if so, the name of the firm; and

(c) the quantity of iron ore to be exported and the foreign exchange likely to be earned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contracts have been concluded by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation with the following 9 Japanese Steel Mills :

1. M/s. Yawata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
2. M/s. Fuji Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
3. M/s. Nippon Kokan Kabushiki Kaisha.
4. M/s. Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd.
5. M/s. Kawasaki Steel Corporation.
6. M/s. Kobe Steel Ltd.
7. M/s. Nakayama Steel Works Ltd.
8. M/s. Osaka Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
9. M/s. Nisshin Steel Co. Ltd.

(c) Contracts at firm prices have been concluded for delivery during 1968-70 of over 6 million tons of iron ore, valued over Rs. 43 crores. In addition, for deliveries during 1970-71, contracts have been secured for nearly another 3 million tons, prices of which have to be negotiated towards the end of 1969-70.

TRACTOR PLANT

5362. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration to set up a Tractor Plant in the country if so, the location thereof;

(b) whether the plant will be set up by the Central Government or with collaboration with some foreign countries;

(c) the estimated foreign exchange to be spent thereon;

(d) when the plant will start production and what will be the horse-power of the tractor; and

(e) the extent upto which the plant will meet the local demand of the tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) A proposal to establish a factory in the public sector for the manufacture of agricultural tractors with a capacity of 12,000 Nos. has been under the consideration of the Government. The economic feasibility report of the project is, at present, under examination. If after the examination of the report, it is decided to go ahead with this project, it may be set up at Ramnagar in the Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The plant is proposed to be set up by the Central Government in collaboration with M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia.

(c) According to the estimates given in the economic feasibility report furnished by the Czech. agency, the foreign exchange expenditure on this plant is likely to be about Rs. 2.60 crores.

(d) The tractor proposed to be manufactured is in the 20 H.P. range. It is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when the project is likely to go into production.

(e) The plant, when established, is likely to meet the entire anticipated demand, by 1970-71, of tractors in the range of 20 H.P. and below.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL ON RAILWAYS

5363. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of ticketless travellers on the Indian Railways detected during the last two years;

(b) the amount realised from these ticketless travellers;

(c) whether this checking has resulted in the increase of selling of tickets at the Booking windows;

(d) whether Government propose to tighten the checking measures on the Indian Railways; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The number of passengers detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets during the calender years 1966 and 1967 was as follows :—

1967—76,43,670

1966—66,03,482.

(b) Amount realised from them was as follows :—

1967—Rs. 2,62,32,384

1966—Rs. 2,10,78,659.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) Intensive and more frequent checks including incognito checks and surprise checks by Flying Squads and Railway Magistrates are being arranged. Supervision on ticket checking arrangements has been intensified.

CONVERSION OF NARROW GAUGE LINES IN GUJARAT INTO METRE GAUGE

5364. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for replacing narrow gauge Railway line in Gujarat by metre guage; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A study of the working of the N.G. lines in the Western Railway is in progress; based on the results of this study decision in regard to the dismantlement/retention/conversion to wider gauge of each individual N.G. section on this Railway will be taken.

ELECTRIFICATION OF BOMBAY-AHMEDABAD LINE

5365. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for the electrification of Bombay-Ahmedabad Railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to provide diesel locomotives between Ahmedabad and Bombay so as to cover up the journey in seven hours?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Section between Bombay and Virar is already electrified on 1500 V DC system. Electrification of the section beyond Virar to Sabarmati is already included in the current programme of electrification on 25 kV A.C. system and the Project Estimate has been sanctioned. The detailed survey for the actual construction of the project is nearing completion and the organisation for execution is also being built up progressively to match the scheduling which has been geared to the availability of indigenous resources and of foreign exchange requirements for import of essential raw materials. Tender for supply and erection of overhead equipment, switching stations and booster transformer stations have been invited recently.

(c) No.

SUPPLY OF IRON ORE TO JAPAN

5366. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has made an offer to Japan for the supply of 25 million tonnes of iron ore annually for 20 years from 1972; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to stop further expansion of iron and steel plants for the period of this contract?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to stop expansion of Iron and Steel plants because the iron ore reserves in the country are sufficient to feed an expanding steel industry as well as increased exports of iron ore.

MODERNIZATION OF TEXTILE MILLS

5367. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a Study Group of the National Labour Commission has recommended modernization of the cotton textile industry;

(b) if so. whether any estimates of the financial assistance needed for the purpose has also been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

TRADE BARRIERS

5368. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any inventory to measure the impact of non-tariff barriers against developing countries by the developed countries; and

(b) if so, whether any assessment of the impact of such barriers on India's exports has been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Steps have been taken to collect detailed information on the non-tariff trade barriers still maintained by the developed countries. After the relevant data become available, it is proposed to examine the impact thereof on India's exports.

MANUFACTURE OF REFRIGERATORS

5369. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of manufacturers of domestic refrigerators, air-conditioners, freezers, blood storage refrigerators and blood plasma freezers licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) how many of the above manufacturing units are working on technical "know-how" secured from abroad either by outright purchase or on payment of royalty or by technical/financial collaboration with foreign firms;

(c) the number and names of manufacturers, who are developing indigenous technical know-how;

(d) whether Government will lay on the Table a list of applications received during the last 5 years together with the dates on which the applications were submitted and the dates of sanction of the licences; and

(e) the amount paid in (i) Indian currency, and (ii) in foreign exchange, during the last 10 years on account of royalty for technical "know-how" secured from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Statement (I) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-623/68]

(d) Statement (II) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-623/68]

(e) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Direct Train from Cochin to Bombay

5370. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations that a daily direct Cochin-Bombay train should be started immediately; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under examination, the limiting factors in coming to a final decision being want of spare line capacity over a large portion of this route and paucity of the requisite coaching stock.

Stock of Yarn

5371. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of yarn have accumulated in the country due to the poor off take;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Cotton Mills Federation have decided to close 150 spinning units for a fortnight;

(c) if so, the number of workers likely to be affected; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Compared to earlier months stocks of yarn since December 1967 have been somewhat higher.

(b) Government is not aware of any such decision.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The excise reliefs proposed in the Budget on bank yarn, less than 34 new French counts and adjustment of duty on cotton yarn in respect of certain types of sized yarn (cotton) are expected to step up purchases of yarn. Besides, measures to assist exports of Indian yarn to foreign countries are being taken by Indian Cotton Mills Federation and the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council.

खजुराहो के लिए लिए रेलवे लाइन

5372. श्री जोगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खजुराहो में जो कि एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है एक हवाई अड्डा है किन्तु वह किसी रेलवे लाइन से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है;

(ख) क्या वहां रेल की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये इस स्थान को रेल गाड़ी से मिलाने के लिये एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या मध्य रेलवे की झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइन पर हरपालपर स्टेशन से मध्य रेलवे में बारगढ़ तक वरास्ता खजुराहो, पन्ना अजयगढ़, नारायणी, अटारी, बोबेरु, कामसिन तथा राजापुर एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिये कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि नारायणी, अटारी, बाबेरु कामसिन तथा राजापुर को मिलाने वाली एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है और यह लाइन अलाभप्रद मानी जाने के कारण बिछाई नहीं गई; और

(ङ) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यह रेलवे लाइन बांदा जिले के चावल पैदा करने वाले सभी क्षेत्रों में से गुजरेगी और लाभप्रद सिद्ध होगी इस रेलवे लाइन को बिछाया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) फिलहाल खजुराहो तक कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ). पिछले सर्वेक्षण से पता चला था कि यह लाइन अलाभप्रद रहेगी । वर्तमान वित्तीय कठिनाइयों में इस लाइन के निर्माण पर विचार करना संभव नहीं है ।

Representation to M.P.s on Tea Board

5373. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three seats reserved for Members of Parliament on the Tea Board are lying vacant; and

(b) if so, when they are likely to be filled up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Newsprint by the State Trading Corporation

5374. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation propose to import a huge quantity of newsprint during the year 1968-69;

(b) the names of countries from whom imports are to be made and the quantity to be imported from each;

(c) whether any agreements have been signed to this effect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The S.T.C. proposes to import about 1,20,000 M. Tons of newsprint during 1968-69.

(b) The countries from which imports are proposed to be made and the quantities up to which newsprint could be imported from each of them are indicated below. Actual purchases will, however, be so arranged as not to exceed the limit of 1,20,000 tons of newsprint proposed to be imported :—

S. No.	*Name of the Country*	*Qty. in M. Tons*
1.	Canada	41,000
2.	Scandinavian countries	11,500
3.	U.S.S.R.	52,500
4.	Poland	4,000
5.	Czechoslovakia	6,000
6.	U.S.A.	17,000
	TOTAL :	1,32,000

(c) Agreements have been signed by the S.T.C. so far for import of 52,500 metric tons of newsprint from USSR and 20,000 metric tons of newsprint from Canada.

(d) the price of USSR newsprint is Rs. 1,082.00 per metric tonne c.i.f. (Stevedoring to Buyer's account) plus Rs. 52.50 paise as surcharge for shipment *via* Cape of Good-Hope and of Canadian Newsprint 158 C$ c.i.f. The delivery period is April, 1968 to March, 1969.

NEWSPRINT FACTORY IN KERALA

5375. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to accept the proposal of the Kerala Government to start a newsprint factory in Kerala during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : A feasibility report for setting up a newsprint factory in Kerala is at present under preparation. The decision will be taken after examining it.

DISMANTLING OF RAILWAY LINES

5376. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the broad gauge, metre-gauge and narrow gauge railway lines which are considered as of strategic importance in the different Railway Zones, Zone-wise;

(b) whether any of those lines are going to be dismantled in the economy drive of the Railways; and

(c) if so, what are their names, Zone-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The following are the strategic lines :—

Northern Railway :

(i) Mukerian to Pathankot (B.G.);

(ii) Pokaran to Jaisalmer (M.G.).

North-east Frontier Railway :

(i) Rangapara North to Murkong Selek (M.G.);

(ii) Raninagar to Jogighopa (B.G.).

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

KANDLA FREE TRADE ZONE

5377. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of capital investment made by Private and Public Sectors respectively, in the Kandla Free Trade Zone and the nature of industries coming up;

(b) the assistance Government have extended to the industrialists to augment foreign exchange requirements for these industries;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of best efforts on the part of Government, the expected success has not been achieved and the industrialists are inclined to invest in Goa than taking a risk in Kandla free trade zone; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The total amount of capital invested in the industries by the Private Sector so far is about Rs. 19 lakhs. No Public Sector enterprise has been set up in the Kandla Free Trade Zone.

The industries which have been approved for being located in the Zone belong to the following groups :

(i) Engineering

(ii) Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

(iii) Textiles

(iv) Plastics

(b) Some of the important facilities given to the Zone industrialists are :

(i) Foreign exchange allocation has been made for the Kandla Free Trade Zone units for meeting their requirements of advance import licences for raw materials and for import of capital goods of small value. Foreign exchange for capital goods of larger value is arranged from foreign loans etc. on priority basis.

(ii) The Registered Exporters Policy has been extended to the exporters in the Zone in the matter of cash assistance and replenishment licences.

(c) Industrial progress is taking place in the Zone. A number of approved parties have taken possession of developed plots/sheds. Plans of construction submitted by 26 parties have been approved. Four units have already gone into production and two have ex-

ported goods worth Rs. 15 lakhs. Some more units are expected to start production in near future.

There is no free trade zone at Goa and the Government is not aware whether industrialists are inclined to invest in Goa than in the Kandla Free Trade Zone.

(d) Does not arise.

EXPORT-BASED INDUSTRIES

5378. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take to ensure improvement in the production techniques in the export-based industries; and

(b) the policy of Government to meet the foreign exchange requirements to finance the capital expenditure, to promote exports to gain the adequate return on investment and to ensure security of capital expenditure in such industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIR (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). It is primarily the responsibility of the concerned industries to take steps to improve the product techniques for export purposes. The Government on their part do provide facilities for import of equipment include testing equipment to the exporting units with a view to improve a process of manufacture and to upgrade the quality standards under a scheme with in-built foreign exchange allocation. In addition, Panels of Experts continuously advise industrial units on the lines on which their production and testing techniques could be improved. To ensure that the stores exported from India conform to the international quality standards, arrangements for pre-shipment inspection have been laid on under the Quality Control and Pre-shipment Inspection Act.

DECONTROL OF STEEL

5379. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of steel has shown a tendency to increase consequent upon decontrol;

(b) whether after the decontrol of this item; it has become very difficult for steel-based small scale industries to get the raw material in the open market at a reasonable rate; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to tide over such a situation prevailing in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. With effect from 1-5-1967, all categories of iron and steel were decontrolled. It is true that the prices announced by the Joint Plant Committee immediately thereafter were slightly higher than those before decontrol. There had been various cost raising factors from 1-3-1964 onwards and the producers had been representing for price increases but Government had not taken any decision. During the period 1-3-1964 to 30-4-1967, there had been no increases in prices except on account of freight rate increases and excise duties. After 2-5-1967, Joint Plant Committee have not increased the prices at all except on 31-1-1968 when there was an increase of Rs. 3/- per tonne to enable billets to be supplied at subsidised rates to Re-rollers for export purposes. As regards open market prices, the prices of non-scarce categories are reported to be lower than the Joint Plant Committee prices. The prices of scarce categories in the open market are reported to be higher than the Joint Plant Committee prices.

(b) and (c). Certain quantities of scarce categories are earmarked by the Steel Priority Committee for despatch on priority basis for the use of small scale industries. These are made available at the prices fixed by the Joint Plant Committee.

JOINT PLANT COMMITTEE AND STEEL PRICE

5380. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Plant Committee is unable to meet all

the quantity of steel indented by small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the reasons for higher price trend in the basic steel price inspite of the fact that the steel allocation is being controlled by the Government agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Except for certain flat products like Sheets and Plates, there is no scarcity of iron and steel materials in the country and, therefore, the small scale industries are not likely to encounter any difficulty in procuring these in the shape of raw materials. Even for the categories of steel which are relatively scarce, the position is improving. Having regard to the requirement of other priority users such as Defence and Government Undertaking, certain quantities of scarce categories have also been carmarked by the Steel Priority Committee for despatch on priority basis for use of small scale industries. Therefore, though the open market prices of such scarce categories may be higher than the Joint Plant Committee prices, this would not affect small scale industries very much.

EXPORT OF SHOES BY S.T.C.

5381. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is making exorbitant profit in the export of shoes;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise the policy of direct registration of small scale manufacturing units instead of dealing with these units through the middlemen ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is the policy of the S.T.C. to expand its dealings directly with the manufacturing units.

REDUCTION IN EXPORT DUTY ON TEA

5382. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea industry and exporters have expressed their dissatisfaction at the extent of relief granted recently in export duty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the relief granted is only marginal and not conducive to the expansion of export trade; and

(c) if so, the further action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is too early to assess the adequacy or otherwise of the relief in the export duty on tea recently announced. Government are however keeping a watch on the situation.

SALE OF BILLETS BY HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.

5383. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd. propose to sell or has sold some quantities of defective billets after advertising the sale;

(b) whether Government are aware that the sale of such defective pieces would tempt unscrupulous businessmen to re-sell them or export the pieces as quality pieces; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government do not think that there is any reason to apprehend that such defective pieces would be exported or re-sold as quality pieces. Exports are subject to the issue of an export licence and compulsory preshipment inspection for quality. In the case of re-sale within the country as billets or as bars rolled out of them, it is ex-

pected that buyers would make sure of the quality and source of their purchases. It is common practice for all steel plants to dispose of defective and off grade materials in this manner.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

5384. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the complaints were voiced by some M.L.As. on the floor of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on the 7th March, 1968 that the Central Sector Undertakings in Andhra Pradesh employed more non-Andhras; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government is not aware of any complaints.

(b) Does not arise.

CASH ASSISTANCE FOR COTTON TEXTILES EXPORTS

5385. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Cotton Mills Federation had asked Government to allow it to distribute the grant made to it as cash assistance to textile exporters for promoting textile exports;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to the proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the textile exports are likely to be improved as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Assistance necessary for promoting exports is receiving Government's consideration. No grant has been given to the I.C.M.F. for this purpose.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

RUNNING STAFF ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

5386. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Running Staff of the Indian Railways is paid monetary compensation for attending on National Holidays;

(b) if the rules in this regard are not uniform on different Railways, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for not paying such compensation to stationary staff in terms of Railway Board's letter No. PC60/HL.2/1 dated 11th May, 1962 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

RAILWAY GUARDS ON N.F. RAILWAY

5387. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that double manned trains of Alipurduar District of North-east Frontier Railway are worked for 96 hours without proper facilities of Rest Vans for Guards;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the duty hours of spare Guards in such trains are not taken into account in calculating overtime allowance;

(c) whether it is further a fact that this complaint of Guards of that district is lying unattended since 1950; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

RAILWAY GUARDS OF NORTH-EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

5388. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Guards of the North-east Frontier Railway, in spite of working in adverse natu-

ral phenomenon and slow moving trains, are being deprived of remuneration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the guards booked on Janti and Dima shuttles of Alipurduar Junction carry boulders etc., and are treated traffic trains and also in Lekhapani Naginimora section of Tinsukhia District working in Colliery, pilots are not granted trip allowance as implemented over other Railways;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the average mileage allowance of Guards of North-east Frontier Railway is Rs. 65 per month and in Lekhapani-Naginimora section is Rs. 25 per month; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to equalize the mileage so as to ensure 160 K.M. a day ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

SELECTION OF SECTION CONTROLLERS IN ALIPURDUAR JUNCTION

5389. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed in the selection of Section Controllers held in Alipurduar Junction of the North-east Frontier Railway in February, 1967;

(b) whether any appeal has been made against the procedure followed; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

ITEMS MANUFACTURED FOR IRRIGATION

5390. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4434 on the 15th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the information asked for in respect of prices of items manufactured for irrigation has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the names of States which are subsidising purchase of irrigation and protection accessories, item-wise and percentage of subsidy granted on each item separately ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RESERVATION OF TICKETS AT BADAGARA RAILWAY STATION

5391. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are no arrangements at Badagara Railway Station, Southern Railway for reservation of berths;

(b) whether Government propose to make such arrangement there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Arrangements for reservation for berths exist at Badagara Station.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

HOUSE-RENT ALLOWANCE FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF BONDAMUNDA

5392. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that South-Eastern Railway Employees at Bondamunda although residing in proximity of Rourkela, are denied the House-Rent Allowance on par with other Central Govt. Employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

ATTACK ON RAJINDER NAGAR STATION ON NORTHERN RAILWAY

5393. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several personnel of the Railway Protection Force, and Government Railway Police and Chief Travelling Ticket Examiner of the special mobile railway ticket checking squad were injured when more than two hundred students attacked with stones the Suburban Rajinder Nagar Railway Station on the Indore-Khandwa section of the Western Railway on the 12th March, 1968;

(b) if so, the total number of persons injured;

(c) the total loss of the railway property; and

(d) the steps which Government are considering to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) 12 including 6 Railway employees.

(c) Rs. 350 (approximately).

(d) Maintenance of Law and order within Railway premises and as also safety and Security of Railway property and life and property of passengers and railway employees is the responsibility of the State and State Government Railway Police and such incidents are reported to them immediately for necessary action. As Railways are vitally concerned, assistance of Railway Protection Force personnel is given to State Police wherever necessary.

Government Railway Police, Indore has registered a case under section 148, 332, 353, 426, 427, 149, 343 IPC and 120 Indian Railways' Act. Investigation by Police is progressing.

OPHTHALMIC GLASS PROJECT, DURGAPUR

5394. SHRI AHMAD AGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ophthalmic Glass Project, Durgapur has started production;

(b) if so, its estimated annual production and its production at present;

(c) whether the stocks have reached the market and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) why Government is allowing import of Ophthalmic Glass when there is indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The Ophthalmic Glass Project, Durgapur being set up with Soviet Assistance has been designed for a capacity to manufacture 300 tons per year of Ophthalmic Glass blanks of which 233 tons would be processed by the factory into 10.3 million pieces of lenses and remaining 67 tons are intended to be sold as such in the market for processing by lens grinding units. The construction phase of the project is almost over and the factory has just commenced trial production. Commercial production is expected soon and in course of next two to three years, the project will attain full production. As there is no other unit in the country manufacturing Glass blanks, the entire requirements of Ophthalmic Blanks are being met by imports.

KHADI BHANDARS

5395. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan and subsidy separately given by the Central Government to the State Governments for Khadi Bhandars during the last two years;

(b) the total production of Khadi during the last two years, total sale on this account during the above period and total investment made by Government at present in the Khadi production campaign;

(c) the total quantity of Khadi exported during the last two years and the foreign exchange earned thereby;

(d) whether Government have received complaints regarding mixing of poor

quality of fibre with better quality stuff; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Central Government has not given any loan and subsidy to State Governments for Khadi Bhandars during the last two years.

(b)

Year	*Sales (Rs. crores)*	*Production (Rs. crores)*
1965-66	19.67	26.81
1966-67	25.76	27.84

The total investment made by Government in the Khadi production campaign is Rs. 134.66 crores (up to 1966-67).

(c) Except by way of sending a few samples, no Khadi was exported to any foreign country. The question of earning foreign exchange does not, therefore, arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF POWER CAPACITORS

5396. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of power capacitors imported from each country during the last four years, year-wise, and the value thereof;

(b) the total imported power capacitors supplied to each State Electricity Board during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that the import of power capacitors comes under import substitution and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the quantity of power capacitors manufactured indigenously during the last four years, year-wise, and the total demand during the above period; and

(e) whether Government propose to bring this item under the import substitution programme and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-624/68].

(c) Yes, Sir, it is covered under import substitution.

(d) The information is given below :—

Years	*Production in KVAR*	*Demand not assessed*
1964	30,766	,,
1965	45,462	,,
1966	67,856	,,
1967	96,000 (Estimated)	,,

The demand for Power Capacitors assessed by the Nag Committee of the Planning Commission for the Fourth Plan period have now been revised and sufficient capacity to meet this demand has already been approved.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Manufacturers have been asked to take up the manufacture of high power voltage Capacitors and some of them have started manufacturing the same.

KHETRI COPPER PROJECT

5397. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the production of copper in the Khetri Copper Mining Project during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the number of persons in each category employed at present in the project;

(c) the total capital outlay at present on the project;

(d) the expected annual return on the capital outlay on the project; and

(e) the expansion programme of the project during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METAL (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) Khetri Copper Project has not gone into production as yet and is still in construction stage.

(b) The number of persons employed in Khetri Copper Project and Kolihan Copper Mine including on con-

struction work as on 29th February, 1968 are furnished below :—

Technical	
Officers	56
Staff	540
Daily Rated	2201
Non-Technical	
Officers	17
Staff	275
Class IV Employees	127
Daily Rated	613

(c) The total capital outlay at present on the project is Rs. 10.13 crores.

(d) Expected rate of return on revised capital estimates is 16.78% from Khetri-Kolihan Complex.

(e) The project has not yet been completed and hence no question of expansion at present.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

CLOSURE OF TEXTILE MILLS IN AHMEDABAD

SNQ. 12. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the textile mills in Ahmedabad will have to close down because of coal shortage;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the overall stock position of coal with the mills is very poor;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Railway bookings were stopped for 10 days during December, 1967 and for 11 days during January, 1968 and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether a number of mills have not received any Railway Receipts and the prospects of such mills receiving coal are bleak and if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Mills do not disclose their coal stocks to the Railways. The Gujarat Minister of Industries is reported to have indicated in the State Assembly on March 7 that "the amount of coal stock lying in the Kankaria and Asarva Railway yard was so much that the textile Mills in the city would not be able to lift it at a time..... the coal position at present was more than satisfactory" (Western Times, Ahmedabad dated 8th March, 1968).

(c) During December, 1967, and January, 1968, restrictions in booking to destinations in the Baroda Division of the Western Railway were imposed for 8 days and 7 days respectively due to congestion including that caused by poor releases of wagons at Asarva and Kankaria.

(d) It is not known if there are Mills which have not received Railway receipts. There is, however, no difficulty in reaching coal to the Mills provided wagons at Asarva and Kankaria are released in time and coal from ground is removed expeditiously. At present releases and removals from ground are not matching arrivals necessitating a slowing down in movements to the Mills and the need for imposition of restriction in coal booking to them. The solution, however, lies primarily within the competence of the Mills themselves and they have been asked to ensure :

(i) that releasing capacity and removal of ground stock are augmented to suit their demands.

(ii) that the pool for coal be revived enabling Mills whose stocks might be low to obtain temporary assistance as was in vogue all these years.

(iii) that coal inventories are not kept at the minimum as at present but are built up and maintained at previous levels.

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12 HRS.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STATEMENTS MADE BY SHEIKH ABDULLAH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the calling-attention notice. Shri A. Sreedharan.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara): I call the attention.....

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। आप जानते हैं कि बहुत से प्राइमरी स्कूल टीचर आये हुए हैं। एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब को एक स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. This is not the time when that matter can be raised.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "The reported statement made by Sheikh Abdullah to the effect that India was in forcible occupation of Kashmir".

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): In a speech at Srinagar on 15th March, 1968, Sheikh Abdullah did make a statement to the effect that India was in forcible occupation of Kashmir. This is completely contrary to facts of history. It is not only astonishing but utterly deplorable that Sheikh Abdullah should have made such a wrong statement.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो भी कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस बड़े इम्पार्टेंट रहते हैं उन के नोटिस को आप स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। कल हम लोगों ने इलाहाबाद और कलकत्ता के बारे में नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन आप ने उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया जब कि तमाम हिन्दू मुसलमान लोग काफी डेंजर में हैं और हर जगह पर झगड़े हो रहे हैं.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members should remember that because some other calling-attention-notice has not been admitted, they cannot raise a point of order on that here. There is no point of order.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये। होम मिनिस्टर ने राज्य सभा में कहा है कि वह इस सवाल के ऊपर बयान देंगे, लेकिन आप ने इस सदन में बयान नहीं दिलाया। मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि आप होम मिनिस्टर से कहें कि इस सवाल के ऊपर वह यहां भी बयान दें क्योंकि इन झगड़ों से सारे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर्टब्ड है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a different matter. But there is no point of order.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): There is complete insecurity in Calcutta and Allahabad, but no calling-attention-notice on that has been admitted. Government should take immediate action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Now, the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I am surprised at the reply of the Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan who is famous for firmness and down-to-earth commonsense and also brinkmanship...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This kind of preface to the question is not required. He should come to the question straight.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : .... is unusually sweet and veritably cautious in his reply to the calling-attention-notice.

This is not the first time that Mr. Sheikh Abdullah questions the territorial integrity, the secular democracy and the very existence of this country. I shall, for the benefit of the House, quote two samples of the speeches he had delivered before this.

At Srinagar on March 14th, he stated :

> "Kashmiris have before them three alternatives : Remain with India, join Pakistan or remain independent.".

From the same speech comes anotner classical example which is as follows :

> "India has resorted to bribes and other methods to silence the voice of Kashmir. Despite this, struggle for freedom continues unabated. No power on earth can deny the right of freedom Kashmiris.".

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

All this has taken place because the Government of India have treated Sheikh Abdullah on a different footing from other citizens of India. I would even like to say that the Government of India have been treating him like a son-in-law on honeymoon. He violated the integrity of India. Without bringing him for trial and without charging a case against him, he was kept under detention under influential circumstances; when he was under house arrest he was treated luxuriously. When he is set free he has freedom to meet the Prime Minister and discuss for any number of hours.... (*Interruption*). .... when we Members of Parliament are finding it difficult even to get an interview with the gracious lady. All this goes to prove that Sheikh Abdullah has not been treated as he should have been. Sheikh Abdullah is a citizen of India. There are enough provisions in the penal law of India to bring a charge against him and bring him for trial.

So, I would like to know from the Government of India two things. Firstly, President Ayub Khan has blessed Sheikh Abdullah's speech. May I know whether Sheikh Abdullah is in league with any foreign power, particularly with Pakistan....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): *Via* J. J. Singh.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government of India propose to bring a charge against him under the IPC or any penal law and bring him for trial before a legally constituted court of the Republic ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not know exactly what question he had in his mind to ask because he started with making allegations against me of brinkmanship; his complaint is that I am not showing brinkmanship in Kashmir. This is exactly what he is trying to prove.

The point is that it is obvious that Sheikh has made a wrong statement and it is a deplorable statement. But certainly we shall have to take a little longer view in this matter. It was not a few weeks before but a few months before that nearly 250 Members of this very' House wanted Sheikh Abdullah to be set at liberty.....

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not completed yet. Let me say what I have to say.

And what was the expectation ? The wish was expressed and naturally it was expected by them of Sheikh Abdullah that as a free man he would certainly like to take a view of certain political realities in the country that prevail in India as they prevail in Kashmir. That process has just started. These are some of the outbursts. It is not only this but he has certainly said something also which is equally deplorable.

But in this matter we shall have to give a little more time and not get immediately provoked into any precipitate action, and after taking a proper assessment of the situation then react in a proper manner in this particular matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस का कारण है कि उस निवेदन पत्र पर हम लोगों के हस्ताक्षर भी थे । हम लोगों ने विरोध किस बात का किया था ? डिटेंशन विधाउट ट्रायल का । आप ने सही जानकारी दी होती तो हमें खुलासा नहीं करना पड़ता । बिना मुकद्दमा किसी को बंद न किया जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I allow Shri Madhu Limaye now I shall have to allow others also.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : He has not answered my question whether any foreign power is motivating him to make this statement. It is a very categorical and clear question. The Home Minister always evades the question and he says that I am making a speech. I am not making a speech but I am asking a specific question whether any foreign power is behind the machinations and these motivations to Sheikh Abdullah.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Well, certainly, he is making statements but we have to make a judgment of the things. He wants us to go and discuss this with Pakistan. He wants Pakistan to be a party to this thing. It is a matter of making a judgment of the thing. I do not want to make any allegations against anybody....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Information is what we want.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My information is that he certainly meets the Pakistan High Commission; he has friendly relations with them which he never tries to conceal. It is a well known fact. But whether he is receiving....

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : चाऊ एन लाई साहब से मिले थे ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : These are well known things. I need not say more on it.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : बड़ी शर्म की बात है कि गृह मंत्री अपनी गलतियों को सदन के सदस्यों पर डालते हैं । उन्होंने अभी कहा है....

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कतिहार) : शर्म शब्द को वह वापिस लें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कोई असंसदीय शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया है ।

श्री रवि राय : शर्म शब्द असंसदीय नहीं है ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : बिना मुकद्दमा चलाये आप किसी को कैसे जेल में बन्द कर सकते हैं ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अपनी गलतियों को सदन के सदस्यों पर गृह मंत्री महोदय डालते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kesri will resume his seat.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : किसी भी आदमी को इतने साल तक बिना ट्रायल के कैसे जेल में बन्द रखा जा सकता है, यह हमारा कहना है । अगर वह भारतीय नागरिक हैं तो आप आर्टिकल 10 को देखें । उस में कहा गया है :

"Every person who is or deemed to be a citizen of India under any of the foregoing provisions of this Part shall, subject to the provisions of any law that may be made by Parliament, continue to be such citizen".

किसी भी कानून के अन्दर आप उनका ट्रायल कर सकते हैं । क्यों नहीं आप उनका कोर्ट में ट्रायल करते ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिये ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूं ।

क्या शेख अब्दुल्ला भारतीय नागरिक हैं या नहीं हैं और क्या उन पर केस करके किसी ला कोर्ट में उनका ट्रायल किया जाएगा ? यदि वह भारतीय नागरिक नहीं हैं तो क्या उनको इस देश से डिपोर्ट कर दिया जाएगा ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no doubt that he is an Indian citizen; there is no doubt about it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): He does not agree.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It does not depend upon the agreement of the individual concerned....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It does.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : ....because there are advantages of citizenship as well as obligations. It is not left to the option of the person concerned, whether he accepts citizenship or not. He is a citizen of India and therefore, he has certain obligations about it.

The other question asked was : what do we propose to do? I have answered that already. This is a matter of taking a political judgment of the situation. We are watching the situation carefully.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : कुछ दिन पहले मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हमारी पूरी निगाह उन पर है, उनकी गतिविधियों

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

पर है । शेख अब्दुल्ला समय समय पर ऐसे वक्तव्य देते रहते हैं जिससे देश में काफी उत्तेजना फैली है और इसका सब से बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि देश में दंगे हो रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उनके हाल में दिये गये वक्तव्यों पर कठोर कार्रवाई करने जा रही है ?

यह ठीक है कि आरम्भ से ही जिस प्रकार का उनका दिमाग रहा है उससे सरकार भली भांति परिचित रही है और इसी कारण से उनको पकड़ा गया था और कुछ लोगों की सिफारिश पर उनको छोड़ा गया था । शायद हो सकता है कि इस में कुछ गलत बात हो । परन्तु समाचारपत्रों में यह बात छपी थी कि जिन पार्लिमेंट मैम्बरों ने उनको छोड़ने की सिफारिश की थी उन्होंने, सब लोगों ने बड़ी बड़ी मात्रा में पैसा लिया था हस्ताक्षर करने का—

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : ये शब्द वापिस करवाइये : इनसे माफी मंगवाइये । हमने दस्तखत किये तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं था कि हमने पैसे लिये थे ।

श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद : किसी आदमी को बिना उस पर मुकदमा चलाये किस तरह जेल में रख सकते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should not say provocative things (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): He has only alleged that some newspapers have published the news. He does not make an allegation against anybody.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore): Some Jan Sangh Members are also signatories to that statement. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): It is a very unfortunate statement he has made. He should withdraw it.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Either he must withdraw it or take responsibility to prove the allegation he has made. If he does not do that, action against him must be taken by the Speaker. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he wants to explain, I will give him an opportunity. The statement he has made has given offence. He had better withdraw it and then put his question.—(*Interruptions*). He is ready to withdraw it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Let him complete his question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Is he withdrawing it or not ?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : इन शब्दों को एक्सपंज किया जाना चाहिए ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : कार्रवाई से इन शब्दों को निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं खुलासा कर देता हूं ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : सदन से माफी मांगें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All statements appearing in the press are not considered to be true.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं खुलासा कर देता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says it is wrong.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं प्रारम्भ में कह चुका हूं कि यह बात हो सकती है कि गलत हो । शायद यह बात गलत होगी । मैंने उल्लेख किया है कि समाचारपत्रों में यह छपा है—दिखा सकता हूं—यदि आप कहें तो समाचार पत्रों का नाम ....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I will not allow anyone to gag anyone else. He has said that some newspapers have alleged. He does not make an allegation himself. He has referred to what some newspapers have alleged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is an allegation in the press that he has referred to. If it is not true, is it fair to repeat it here ? (*Interruptions*). Let him please withdraw it (*Interruptions*). He has withdrawn it..

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अगर माफी नहीं मांगते हैं तो इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बात गलत होगी, यह मैंने कहा है । हो सकता है कि यह गलत हो ....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He has explained the position. He says that he himself does not make any allegation. Some papers have said it. He does not accept it. What more do you want ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : माफी मांगें या फिर इस मामले को आप प्रिविलेज कमेटी के पास भेजिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा कोई आरोप नहीं है । मैंने जो समाचारपत्रों में छपा है उसका उल्लेख किया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some allegation is made in the press. It is offensive in character. Let him withdraw what he has said and say what he wants to say on his own. That is the best thing.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : या सीधे माफी मांगें या फिर इसको प्रिविलेज कमेटी के पास आप भेजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वापिस ले रहे हैं ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Will you please call upon me to say something? Have we any right in this House or not? Shall we not be allowed to hear what the speaker has to say ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have rights in this House but they are governed by the procedure.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): The other day when the question of Ramakrishna Bajaj came, what happened ? We will not tolerate it.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : This is interference with our rights as Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If an allegation is made...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Whatever it is, we must be allowed to listen to what he has to say.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, यह अखबारों में आया है । (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI UMANATH : We have listened and we object to it.

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस को एक्सपंज कर दिया जाये ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : It is for the Chair to decide. May I submit...

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall not listen to you now.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): This matter has been sufficiently agitated. Let us know what he says.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a question of keeping the dignity and decorum of the House; it concerns all Members. If a Member makes an allegation of a money deal on the basis of some report is it fair ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is not fair for a Member to bring in an allegation in the manner he did it here. But he has not completed his remarks and let us know what he is saying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am prepared to permit him. But he should withdraw the allegations against the Members.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : From the way people want to dictate, it seems that they think that they have a monopoly of doing whatever they like. If there is anything wrong or unparliamentary, he must withdraw his words. That is agreed. But you must allow him to speak and say what he has to say and then only decide finally.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The question is not whether he used unparliamentary language or not. The demand for the release of Sheikh Abdullah was made in deference to certain political atmosphere prevailing in the country at that time and also in the international world.

AN HON. MEMBER : Do you wish to debate it now ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Is it proper for a Member to come and say that some other Members are in the pay of Abdullah ? Before he further explains his position, he should unconditionally withdraw the words he used.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him withdraw the reflection he has cast.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी इच्छा बिल्कुल भी इस प्रकार की नहीं है कि मैं किसी सदस्य पर आरोप लगाऊं । मैंने किसी बुरी नीयत से यह बात नहीं कही है । मैंने सरकार से पूछा है कि क्या उस का ध्यान समाचारपत्रों में छपी इन खबरों की ओर गया है, जिन में इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाए गए हैं । मैंने इस बारे में स्वयं अपनी ओर से कुछ नहीं कहा है और न ही मैं अपनी ओर से कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैंने प्रारम्भ में ही कहा है कि यह बात ग़लत हो सकती है; यह बात ग़लत होगी ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ··· (*व्यवधान*)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । जो इल्ज़ाम लगाया गया है, वह रिकार्ड पर है । या तो माननीय सदस्य उस को बिना शर्त वापस ले लें, नहीं तो आप इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेज दें ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि जिन सदस्यों ने शेख अब्दुल्ला की रिहाई के बारे में हस्ताक्षर किये थे, उन्होंने ईमानदारी से ऐसा किया था और उस में कोई गोल-माल नहीं है, यह मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं । हर एक आदमी को यह हक़ है । (*व्यवधान*) मैं समझता हूं कि हर एक सदस्य ने जो हस्ताक्षर किया है, उस में कोई और कनसिडरेशन नहीं है, बल्कि ईमानदारी से उन की यह राय थी, यही मन्तव्य श्री कछवाय का है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप उन को मौका दें, तो वह इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण कर देंगे ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उन लोगों ने देश के साथ पाप किया है, ग़द्दारी की है ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : ग़द्दारी उन्होंने की है, जो गांधीजी के हत्यारे हैं; जो उस कल्ट के समर्थक हैं ।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : I submit that either the Member withdraws his words or they are expunged by you. You can expunge them, why beg of him ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What he has already said is on record and he will not withdraw them under his dictate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will agree with me that reference to any report which casts reflection on the integrity of the Members is not fair. I suggest that it should be withdrawn gracefully : Let him then say what he wants to say.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He has explained that he had not made any allegation. Every man cannot put what he wants to say in the same way. He has his own way of speaking and he has said so in all good faith. He has withdrawn; he has said that he had not made any allegation. What more do you want.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I must make it very clear that any reported statement which contains allegations or casts aspersions on Members stands withdrawn.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) :**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record. Let him put his question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शेख अब्दुल्ला की गतिविधियों और उन को छुड़ाने के प्रयत्न, इन सारे कामों में कुछ विदेशों तथा विदेशी तत्वों का हाथ है ।

**Not recorded.

और विदेशों सहायता उन्हें मिलती है। भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य श्री चोइरो मुहम्मद शफी उन के खास वकील हैं और उन की गतिविधि बराबर उन के छुड़ाने और मेम्बरों से संबंध रखने में रहती है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उन का जो आज खर्चा चलता है उस के ऊपर गौर करेगी कि उस का पैसा कहां से आता है और वह किस प्रकार की गतिविधियों के प्रचार और प्रसार करने में लगे हुए हैं। इस की छानबीन करेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as Sheikh Abdullah was concerned.....

SHRI M. A. KHAN *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us hear the Home Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I do not want to repeat it. As far as Sheikh Abdullah's expenditure was concerned, only just before a few weeks he was the responsibility of the Government of India. So, we know exactly where the money came from and it came from the Consolidated Fund of India.

As far as his expenditure was concerned, it is not the policy of the Government to find out how one lives. That is not an inquiry conducted in this tree country. It is not the intention of the Government. Technically, what is the use of raising this question ? It is a fact of life that Pakistan is interested in the question and the problem in a wrong way and we have to see that their wrong ways do not succeed. In this matter we are taking necessary care about it.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Contai): There is no problem here.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह बात सही है कि एक वक्त था कि जनाब शेख अब्दुल्ला जेल की चहारदीवारियों के अन्दर बन्द थे और यह बात हम लोगों को नागवार लगती थी ? हम यह कहते थे कि क्योंकि हम देश में एक जमतांत्रिक सरकार चलाने का दावा रखते हैं और जनतंत्र का तकाजा है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति जुर्म करता है तो उस पर बाकायदा मुकदमा चलाया जाए और उस को सजा दी जाए, नहीं तो वह रिहा रहे। शेख अब्दुल्ला बन्द थे। लेकिन हुकूमत हिन्द उन का ट्रायल नहीं कर रही थी और बन्द कर रखा था। इसीलिए जनतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए यह तकाजा था कि शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब बाहर निकलें जिस के लिए आवाज उठाई गई और दस्तखत के अभियान चले। उस दस्तखत के अभियान में मेरा नाम था.....(**व्यवधान**)...हां, मैं ने भी दस्तखत किए और इसी भावना से किए कि हमारा देश लार्जेस्ट डेमोक्रेसी है दुनिया में और यह हमारे लिए बड़ा ही शर्मनाक है। कोई आदमी किसी प्रकार का विचार रखता है, उस को मुकम्मिल आजादी है कि वह अपना विचार रखे और उस का प्रचार करे।

लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल अब यहां पर शुरू होता है। अमेरिका के दो बड़े जस्टिस जो बड़े समर्थक हैं विचार स्वातंत्र्य के वह ऐसा कहते हैं, जस्टिस ब्रैंडाइस और जस्टिस होम्स यह कहते हैं कि विचार स्वातंत्र्य रहना चाहिए। उस के ऊपर किसी तरह की रोक नहीं लगनी चाहिए। लेकिन यदि स्टेट पर, राज्य-सत्ता पर कोई खतरा आता है तब उस पर रोक लगायी जा सकती है। जस्टिस ब्रैंडाइस ह्विटनी केस में अपनी डिसेंटिंग ओपिनियन देते हुए कि :

"There must be the probability of serious injury to the State."

जब यह नौबत आ जाती है तब स्टेट का हक हो जाता है कि उस पर रोक लगावे। तो मैं गृह मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो वक्तव्य देते हैं शेख अब्दुल्ला या जो वक्तव्य इन्होंने दिये हैं उस में इन्होंने कहीं पर यह भी कहा कि हम काश्मीर को भारत का अंग समझते हैं ?.....(**व्यवधान**).....मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो वक्तव्य देते हैं जिस से साफ होता है कि वह इस बात में विश्वास नहीं करते कि काश्मीर भारत का एक

[श्री शिव चन्द्रझा]

अंग है तो अनलाफुल ऐक्टिविटीज़ कानून जो है उस में इन का यह वक्तव्य आता है या नहीं और इस से यह स्टेट को खतरा समझते हैं या नहीं ?

दूसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री से शेख अब्दुल्ला मिले, घंटों बातें कीं । प्रधान मंत्री या इन मंत्रियों के सामने क्या उन्होंने कभी कबूल किया कि काश्मीर भारत का एक अंग है ? यदि नहीं कबूल किया तो क्या इन लोगों ने उन को समझाने की कोशिश की और तीसरा मेरा सवाल है कि वह काश्मीर की जनता के लिए बोलते हैं तो तथाकथित जो आजाद काश्मीर है उस के लिबरेशन के बारे में, उस को आजाद कराने के लिए उन्होंने क्या कहा और इन लोगों ने क्या बातें रखीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I could not follow all the questions.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have followed. (*Interruptions*) I have tried to follow as far as I could. I will try to answer those questions I have followed.

His main point was that he was trying to give us a theory that everybody should have full freedom to say whatever he likes, but it can only be restricted when it comes into conflict with the security of the State. This is a very sound and valid proposition and the Government of India has so far acted only on that principle. The freedom of the Sheikh was only restricted when the Constitution has allowed it to be done in the defence of India, and it was only when the Defence of India Rules permitted his detention that the Government of India continued to do that. And when the Government of India released Sheikh Abdullah, I may add, we did not act on the recommendation of the M.Ps. who signed that letter, but we have no powers to continue him in detention. That was the real position.

Now, as to whether whatever he is saying will not attract the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, certainly that is a separate matter. In these things we have to consider this matter that that Act is intended to restrict certain organized activity; individuals also can be proceeded against, I know. But I must say that looking at the entire question of Kashmir, one should not merely act just on provocations. Sir, I think, Sheikh Abdullah is trying to express himself in a most contradictory way. He says sometimes something and in the next moment he says something quite contradictory. He is putting himself in a difficult contradiction. Let us see how it affects the people of Kashmir and meet the situation. I completely share the anxiety, indignation and resentment the hon. Members have expressed. I share that, but, at the same time, let us act cautiously and wisely in this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, on a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, No. You said 'Calling Attention'. If I give you an opportunity, then I will have to give to Shri Sheo Narain also. That is not possible.

Now there is a privilege matter. Yesterday Shri Amrit Nahata had given notice of a question of privilege.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, we had given a calling attention motion about one thousand primary teachers who have come all the way from West Bengal.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As you know, in half an hour only one could be taken up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You have disallowed that, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No reference could be made on the floor of the House to things disallowed..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Hundreds of primary school teachers have come all the way from West Bengal and it should be accepted, Sir.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye, I am on the question of privilege now. If you have got to say anything about it you can say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, you ask the Education Minister to make a statement about the agitation of the Primary Teachers of West Bangal.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तीन बातें ऐसी हैं कि जिन के ऊपर राज्य सभा में शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन या ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव मान लिया गया है । इससे हम लोगों की स्थिति बड़ी खराब हो जाती है जब हम प्रस्ताव देते हैं, आप उन पर विचार नहीं करते और दूसरे सदन में वह मान लिया जाता है तो बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है । तो जो आप के पास नोटिसेज़ पड़े हुए हैं, मैं उन की मेरिट्स में नहीं जा रहा हूं । लेकिन मेरी यह दरख्वास्त है कि ऐसे मामलों पर आप विचार कीजिए चाहे शिक्षकों का मामला हो, चाहे इटली के मार्फत टैंक मिल रहे हैं उस का मामला हो या सी० आई० ए० का मामला हो, चार पांच मामले हैं जिन की चर्चा राज्य सभा में हुई है और वह हमारे यहां भी होनी चाहिए, इतना ही मुझे कहना है ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सब प्रश्न का जवाब आ गया है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, you may direct the Minister of Education.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have heard your suggestion. Your suggestion was put forward again by Shri Madhu Limaye and he said that I may think about it. But, there must be some time to think about matters also.

There is a question of privilege now.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान के जैसलमेर में पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचरों द्वारा हवाई अड्डे के हैंगर को गिरा दिया गया, जिसमें कई आदमी मर गये .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No supplementaries are permitted.

12.41 HRS.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. DEPUTY-MINISTER : There is a question of Privilege now.

Yesterday, Shri Amrit Nahata had given notice of a Question of Privilege alleging that Shri N. K. Somani had circulated a cyclostyled summary of his speech to the Press before he actually spoke in the House during the half-an-hour discussion on the 22nd March, 1968. Shri Nahata had also raised this point on the 22nd March but Shri Somani had denied it.

I do not think that any breach of privilege is involved in this case.

Shri Somani has, however, written to me a letter explaining his position. I shall ask him to make a personal statement in the House at the proper time.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.42 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FINAL REPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION ON MACHINERY FOR PLANNING

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): On behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Final Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Machinery for Planning. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-597/68].

REVIEWS ON WORKING OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS LIMITED AND TUNGABHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Instruments Limited,

[Shri F. A. Ahmed].

Calcutta, for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-598/68].

(2)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1966.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-599/68].

UTTAR PRADESH NAGAR MAHAPALIKAS (ALPAKALIK VYAVASTHA (SANSHODHAN) ADHYADESH

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalikas (Alpakalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1968 (U.P. Ordinance No. II of 1968) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 27th January, 1968, (Hindi and English versions) under article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-600/68].

ERRATA TO DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRIES OF FINANCE AND HOME AFFAIRS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Errata to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance, 1968 69 (Part II).

(2) Errata to the Demands for Grants (of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 1968-69 (Part II). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-601/68].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF CARDAMOM BOARD FOR 1966-67

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Cardamom Board for the year 1966-67 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Cardamom Act 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-602/68].

12.44 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 23rd March, 1968, agreed without any amendments to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1968."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 23rd March, 1968, agreed without any amendment to the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People (Supplementary) Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1968."

12.44½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

(i) MINUTES

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Fifteenth to Twenty-Fifth Sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

(ii) SECOND REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Petitions.

(iii) EVIDENCE

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Committee on Petitions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri N. K. SOMANI.

12.45 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

(*SHRI N. K. SOMANI*)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I rose to open the Debate on the Bharat Sewak Samaj on Friday afternoon one hon. Member brought to my notice and to the Chair that the text of my speech had already been distributed in advance of the time. I had enquired into the matter and I now see that this was done without any responsibility on my part. First of all, it was not the text of my speech. It was a brief 20 lines precis which was circulated inadvertently by a junior clerk in our office. I have already written to you communicating both orally as well as in writing. This vicarious responsibility lies on my office and I have already apologised to you. In view of all this, I appeal to the cumulative wisdom of the House, and to you, Sir, to see what needs to be done about this.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): That is more than enough.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. We go to the Appropriation (Vote On Account) Bill.

12.46 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (ON ACCOUNT) UTTAR PRADESH, 1968-69 AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS UTTAR PRADESH, (1967-68)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (Uttar Pradesh) for 1968-69 and discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Uttar Pradesh) for 1967-68.

DEMAND NO. 1—TAX ON LARGE LAND HOLDINGS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Tax on Large Land Holdings'."

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*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

DEMAND NO. 2—LAND REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,05,17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 3—STATE EXCISE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,98,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND NO. 4—SALES TAX

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 5—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 6—STAMPS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 7—REGISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,90,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND NO. 8—STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 9—ELECTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND NO. 10—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,70,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 11—*Commissioners and District Administration*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,79,46,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Commissioners and District Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 12—*Gaon Sabhas and Panchayats*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,71,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Gaon Sabhas and Panchayats'."

DEMAND NO. 13—*Administration of Justice*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 14—*Jails*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 15—*Police*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,11,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 16—*Food and Civil Supplies and other Organisations*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,53,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Food and Civil Supplies and other Organisations'."

DEMAND NO. 17—*Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 18—*Education*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,40,60,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 19—*Medical*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 20—*Public Health*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,10,92,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 21—*Agricultural Development*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,62,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Agricultural Development'."

DEMAND No. 22—*Colonisation*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Colonisation'."

DEMAND No. 23—*Animal Husbandry and Fisheries*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,27,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 24—*Cooperation*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 25—*Industries*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,31,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 26—*Planning and Coordination*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,09,39,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Planning and Coordination'."

DEMAND No. 27—*Labour and Employment*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consol dated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 28—*Information Directorate*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consol dated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Information Directorate'."

DEMAND No. 29—*Scheduled and Backward Classes*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,20,000 be granted to the President out of the Consol dated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Scheduled and Backward Classes'."

DEMAND No. 30—*Social Welfare*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,05,000 be granted to the President out of the Consol dated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 31—*Irrigation Works met from Revenue*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,08,76,000 be granted to the President out of the Consol dated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Irrigation Works met from Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 32—*Irrigation Establishment*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,99,31,000 be granted to the President out of the Consol dated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Irrigation Establishment'."

DEMAND No. 33—*Public Works met from Revenue*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,09,28,000 be granted to the President out of the Consol dated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Works met from Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 34—*Improvement of Communications*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,88,000 be granted to the President out of the Consol dated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Improvement of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 35—*Public Works Establishment*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,69,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Works Establishment'."

DEMAND NO. 36—*Grants-in-aid of Public Works*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid of Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 37—*Transport*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,67,10,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 38—*Famine Relief*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,22,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

DEMAND NO. 39—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,14,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 40—*Political Pensions and Allowances*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Political Pensions and Allowances'."

DEMAND NO. 41—*Stationery and Printing*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,75,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Stationery and Printing'.".

DEMAND NO. 42—*Forest*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,41,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 43—*Miscellaneous Charges*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,51,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Charges'."

DEMAND No. 44—*Expenditure connected with National Emergency.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Expenditure connected with National Emergency'."

DEMAND No. 45—*Capital outlay on Agricultural Schemes*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,71,79,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 46—*Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,06,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND No. 47—*Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,04,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 48—*Capital Outlay on Irrigation Works*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,27,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation Works'."

DEMAND No. 49—*Capital Outlay on Publik Works*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,86,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 50—*Capital Outlay on Road Transport and Other Schemes*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,86,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport and Other Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 51—*Commuted Value of Pensions*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 52—*Schemes of State Trading*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,09,96,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Schemes of State Trading'."

DEMAND No. 53—*Loans and Advances bearing Interest*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,69,06,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances bearing Interest'."

DEMAND No. 1—*Tax on Large Land Holdings*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Tax on large Land Holdings'."

DEMAND No. 2—*Land Revenue*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,61,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 4—*Sales Tax*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND No. 6—*Stamps*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 8—*State Legislature*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND No. 9—*Election*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,28,000 be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Election'."

DEMAND No. 10—*General Administration*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND No. 11—*Commissioners and District Administration*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,12,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Commissioners and District Administration'."

DEMAND No. 13—*Administration of Justice*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,91,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 14—*Jails*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,16,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Jails'."

DEMAND No. 15—*Police*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,76,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 16—*Food and Civil Supplies and Other Organisations*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Food and Civil Supplies and Other Organisations'."

DEMAND No. 17—*Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 18—*Education*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,51,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 19—*Medical*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,19,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 20—*Public Health*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,75,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 21—*Agricultural Development*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Agricultural Development'."

DEMAND No. 22—*Colonisation*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Colonisation'."

DEMAND No. 23—*Animal Husbandry and Fisheries*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,21,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 24—*Cooperation*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 63,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 25—*Industries*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 27—*Labour and Employment*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 28—*Information Directorate*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Information Directorate'."

DEMAND NO. 29—*Scheduled and Backward Classes*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,54,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Scheduled and Backward Classes'."

DEMAND NO. 30—*Social Welfare*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 31—*Irrigation Works met from Revenue*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 58,50,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Irrigation Works met from revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 32—*Irrigation Establishment*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 52,28,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Irrigation Establishment'."

DEMAND NO. 33—*Public Works met from Revenue*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,00,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Public Works met from Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 34—*Improvement of Communications*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Improvement of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 35—*Public Works Establishment*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,22,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Public Works Establishment'."

DEMAND No. 36—*Grants-in-aid of Public Works*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid of Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 37—*Transport*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,02,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Transport'."

DEMAND No. 39—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 42—*Forest*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,03,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 44—*Expenditure connected with National Emergency*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Expenditure connected with National Emergency'."

DEMAND No. 45—*Capital outlay on Agricultural Schemes*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Scheme'."

DEMAND No. 46—*Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,51,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND No. 47—*Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 48—*Capital Outlay on Irrigation Works*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation Works'."

DEMAND No. 50—*Capital Outlay on Public Works*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 51—*Capital Outlay on Road Transport and Other Schemes*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport and Other Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 54—*Loans and Advances bearing interest*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,66,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Loans and Advances bearing interest'."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Demands are now before the House.

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह (वाराणसी) : मैं अपनी कटमोशन्ज़ पेश करना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As regards cut motions, Nos. 1 to 35, they may be moved, subject to their being otherwise admissible. Is the hon. Member moving cut motion No. 36?

SHRI AWADESH CHANDRA SINGH (Farukhabad) : I am not moving my cut Motion No. 36.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Cut motion No. 36 is not moved. Cut motions Nos. 1 to 35 may be moved.

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH (Varanasi) : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of General Administration be reduced by Re. 1.

[*Failure to distribute fertilizers to peasants* (1)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of General Administration be reduced by Re. 1.

[*Failure to supply telephone connection to E.S.I., T.B. hospital in Kanpur despite repeated requests from hospital authorities* (2)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,12,500 in respect of Commissioners and District Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Role of Patwaris in villages who falsely change records of land ownership* (3)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,16,700 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Maltreatment given to workers and T.U. functionaries who were arrested during the dispute in Modi Spinning*, Weaving and Silk Mills (4)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,76,700 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Malpractices of police of Phulpur. Badagaon, Mirja Murad, Shivpur Cantt. Dasha Shwamedh Chowky* (5)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,76,700 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Collusion of police officials with anti-social elements in terrorising people* (6)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,51,400 in respect of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Failure to provide speical girls schools in Sindhora Bazar, Kuwar, Anai, Majhgawan in Varanasi District* (7)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,51,400 in respect of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Failure to repair school buildings in Khalispur, Phulpur, Hiramanpur* (8)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,19,100 in respect of Medical be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Failure to provide a special T. B. Hospital throughout the State* (9)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,19,100 in respect of Medical be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Inadequate supply of food to T. B. patients in Government Hospitals* (10)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,19,100 in respect of Medical be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Failure to supply adequate medicines to out-door patients in public hospitals* (11)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,19,100 in respect of Medical be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Non-availability of costly medicines in public hospitals* (12)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Agricultural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Failure to supply adequate number of pumping sets to the peasants on credit* (13)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Agricultural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Failure to distribute the fallow land to the landless labourers and poor peasants* (14)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,900 in respect of cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*The practice of Cooperative Department of purchasing handloom products from stockists instead of from weavers* (15)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,900 in respect of co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to abolish the present practice of giving cheques by Mahajans to handloom weavers against cloth resulting in various malpractices including loss of money to handloom weavers.* (16)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,700 in respect of Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Large scale closure of handlooms and unemployment of weavers due to failure of the Government to supply them yarn at control rates and other credit facilities.* (17)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding

Rs. 2,37,700 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to take over Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, New Victoria Mills Kanpur which were closed down since long.* (18)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,700 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to take over Cooper Allen Factory, Kanpur resulting large scale lay offs and other hardships to the workers* (19)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,80 in respect of labour and employment be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Non-implementation of Dr. Sampurnanand Award on textile workers in U.P.* (20)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,800 in respect of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to provide adequate housing facilities for sugar workers* (21)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,800 in respect of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to take steps to improve the working and living conditions of carpet workers at Bhadohi, District Varanasi.* (22)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,800 in respect of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to take steps to improve the working and living conditions of Jari workers at Varanasi.* (23)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,800 in respect of Labour and Employment reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to re-instate dismissed workers in Modi Spinning and Weaving Silk Mills despite earlier assurances.* (24)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,50,500 in respect of Irrigation Works met from Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to provide adequate canal water and tube-wells in Eastern U.P.* (25)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,50,500 in respect of Irrigation Works met from Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Corrupt practices of the irrigation officials while giving water connections to agriculturists.* (26)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,00,100 in respect of public works met from revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to implement water scheme in Badagaon, Pindra, Basni, Sindhora.* (27)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,51,400 in respect of capital outlay on industrial and economic development be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Non-development of industries in Easter U.P.* (28)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 in respect of capital outlay on multipurpose river schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to supply adequate number of electricity connections for pumping sets.* (29)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 300 in respect of capital outlay on public works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to construct hospitals in Sindhora Bazar, Kuwar, Mangari Bazar, Anai, Majhgwan Harahuha Bazar.* (30)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of Capital Outlay on Road Transport and Other Schemes be reduced by Re. 1."

[*Failure to construct metal road from Badagaon to Anai (Varanasi District)* (31)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of Capital Outlay on Road Transport and Other Schemes be reduced by Re. 1."

[*Failure to construct metal road from Kachehary to Sindhora Bazar, District Varanasi.* (32)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of Capital Outlay on Road Transport and Other Schemes be reduced by Re. 1."

[*Failure to construct metal Road from Rapatpur Chanmohani to Nevadagaon, District Varanasi.* (33)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of Capital Outlay on Road Transport and Other Schemes be reduced by Re. 1."

[*Failure to construct metal Road from Kuwarbazar to Kathirawan, District Varanasi.* (34)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of Capital Outlay on Road Transport and Other Schemes be reduced by Re. 1."

[*Failure to construct metal Road from Phulpur to Sindhora Bazar, Varanasi District.* (35)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put all these cut motions to the Vote of the House.

All the Cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 53."

The Motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof :— Demands No. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 to 11, 13 to 25, 27 to 37, 39, 42, 44 to 48, 50, 51 and 54."

The motion was adopted

12.48 hrs.

UTTAR PRADESH APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL* 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir I introduce† the Bill.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 26-3-68.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration.".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69 be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is :

"That clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.".

The Motion was adopted

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

12.50 hrs.

UTTAR PRADESH APPROPRIATION BILL* 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1967-68."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the Financial year 1967-68."

The motion was adopted

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय दो तीन बातें में मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के शासन की जिम्मेदारी इन्होंने अब अपने हाथ में ली है, इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस वक्त जो कर-व्यवस्था है उसके ऊपर वह नये सिरे से सोचें और मालगुजारी या जिसको लगान कहते हैं, उस टैक्स को खत्म करने के लिए वह तत्काल कुछ कदम उठायें और राष्ट्रपति जी से अनुरोध करें—जब बिल पास हो जाये उसके बाद—कि वे तत्काल इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून पास करें । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 26-3-68.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री मधुलिमये]

जो संयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार बनी थी जिसके हाथ में 8-9 महीने तक शासन की बागडोर रही उसके द्वारा स्वीकृत कार्यक्रम में लगान को खत्म करना एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम था। लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि चरण सिंह की सरकार ने इस कार्यक्रम पर अमल नहीं किया। . . .

एक **माननीय सदस्य** : खेद है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको भी खेद होना चाहिए। 21 साल में आपने भी नहीं किया और 8 महीने की हमारी सरकार ने भी नहीं किया। इसीलिए हमारे दल को फैसला करना पड़ा कि अब हम चरण सिंह की सरकार को सहयोग नहीं दे सकते हैं। हमारे सम्मेलन में यह फैसला किया गया था कि जब विधान सभा की बैठक होगी तो लगान को समाप्त करने के लिए हमारे सदस्यों के द्वारा पहल की जायेगी और उसमें अगर यह सरकार गिर भी जाती है तो उसकी भी हम परवाह नहीं करेंगे। आज मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में, बल्कि समूचे देश में लगान खत्म करने के बारे में पहल करें। उत्तर प्रदेश की भी इनकी जिम्मेदारी है और केन्द्र की भी इनकी जिम्मेदारी है।

एक दूसरी बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। मैं मिर्जापुर के इलाके का दौरा कर रहा था तो रिहन्द में जो बिजली पैदा होती है उसके बारे में मुझे जो जानकारी मिली उससे बड़ा दुख हुआ। रिहन्द की बिजली घाटा सहकर बिरला जी को कारखाने के लिए सस्ते में दी जा रही है जबकि वहां के जो काश्तकार हैं उनको सस्ती बिजली देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार कुछ भी नहीं कर रही है। यह बड़ा पुराना मामला है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री इसके बारे में खुलासा करें कि बिरला जी को सस्ती बिजली देने के बजाय काश्तकारों को सस्ती बिजली देने का इंतजाम किया जाए और शहरों और देहातों में बत्ती जलाने के लिए जो बिजली देने का काम किया जाता है उसके दाम भी घटायें।

एक बात मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में और कहना चाहता हूं। इस समय भूमिहीनों का एक बड़ा आंदोलन उत्तर प्रदेश में चल रहा है। वे चाहते हैं कि जो पड़ती जमीन है उसका बटवारा भूमिहीनों में किया जाय और विशेषकर जो हरिजन और पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहने वाले आदिवासी हैं उनको इस जमीन के बटवारे में प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

उत्तर प्रदेश हमारा सीमावर्ती इलाका है। इसकी सीमा नैपाल से और तिब्बत से भी मिलती है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा पर बहुत बड़ा तस्कर व्यापार चल रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में सख्त कार्यवाही करें। तस्कर व्यापार के बारे में इसी वक्त एक मामला उठा था कि सोना आयात होता है और जो चांदी है वह बाहर जा रही है। मंत्री महोदय को पता होगा कि ब्रिटिश ओवरसीज एयरवेज कारपोरेशन के द्वारा यहां पर तस्कर व्यापार के जरिये सोना लाने की कोशिश की गई, उनके ऊपर एक मुकदमा भी चल रहा है और आपने वह सोना जब्त भी किया है। बी०ओ०ए०सी० के बारे में मुझे एक जानकारी मिली है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। बी० ओ० ए० सी० ब्रिटेन की कम्पनी है। इसके हवाई जहाज हमारे देश में आते हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

आप सुन लीजिए, इससे देश का भला होगा। मैं यह बात कहकर ही समाप्त करूंगा।

ट्रैफिक मैनुअल कारगो रेगुलेशन्स, सेक्शन (के), इंडिया (4) से मैं यह ले रहा हूं : आप सुनें कि बी० ओ० ए० सी० का ट्रैफिक रेगुलेशन क्या कहता है :

Traffic Manual Section

Cargo Regulations (K) India (iv)

Transit

Officially, goods destined to or from South Africa are not permitted to transit India. However, consignment of negli-

gible value can be carried provided they are stored out of sight in inner-most part of aircraft holds. If the value of a consignment is sufficient to make risk of confiscation a serious matter, the sender must be informed and must give a written indemnity to the carrier against any action the Government of India may take.

इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारे कानूनों को तोड़ने का काम सीमा पर तस्कर व्यापारी कर रहे हैं, जो हवाई जहाज आ रहे हैं वह भी कर रहे हैं। सरकार इसके बारे में सख्त कार्यवाही करे और बी० ओ० ए० सी० का लाइसेन्स खत्म करे और जो उनका सोना सरकार ने जब्त किया है वह उनको न लौटाए।

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I shall reply only to the relevant points in a few sentences. The first point raised by my hon. friend is with regard to land revenue. He has pleaded for abolition of land revenue, but he has himself said that the SVD Government, which was in power for 10 months was not able to push it through, although it was part of its programme. So, I do not think it is a matter on which he can put the blame on us. We shall wait for the new Government to come in and consider this matter. But I would request him to ask the farmer today whether it is more important for him to get land revenue abolished or to get the means to increase his production. After all, the incidence of land revenue is a few rupees per acre. Nowhere is it more than that and it has been the same for the last 30 years. On the other hand, if the farmer gets seeds, irrigation facilities and fertilisers, he can increase—the production per acre by perhaps Rs. 500 or even Rs. 1000 per acre. Obviously it is far more important that he should be given the means to increase his production rather than talk about land revenue, which incidentally gives the smaller farmer some proof of his title to the land, which is another important factor.

Secondly, with reference to the rates charged from Birla Aluminium Corporation in Mirzapur, this is an old matter. I find from the records that at the time this agreement was entered into, the rate charged was Rs. 175 per KW-year from this plant. In comparable terms, for Messrs Indian Aluminium Corporation at Hirakud, the rate charged was Rs. 120 per KW-year. For Messrs. Aluminium Production Company of India in Kerala the charge was Rs. 135 per KW-year. So, as compared to the comparbale plant at that stage, this was Rs. 175 as compared to Rs. 120 and 135. Therefore, it cannot be said to be cheaper.

12 HRS.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने यह नहीं पूछा था मैं ने पूछा था कि काश्तकारों को किस रेट मे दे रहे हैं और ग्राहकों को किस रेट से दे रहे हैं? तुलना तो यह करनी चाहिए खेती में और कारखाने में।

SHRI K. C. PANT: With all respect, that it a larger question. But what is the comparable rate—it is certainly relevant—in the same industry with which they have to compete. I thought that was a relevant factor, particularly when power happens to be a raw material in the case of aluminium. I am in full sympathy with the hon. Member that the power rates should be reduced in UP. But I would remind my hon. friend, Shri Limyae that during the course of the SVD Government not only were the facilities that were given earlier for the extension of lines for energisation of tube wells in rural arears were reduced but the power rates were increased.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने दिवालियापन दिखाया सरकार का इसलिए ऐसा हुआ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: So, I am surprised that he should make this plea here. So far as landless people go, it is again surprising that during the last 9-10 months we have seen a strange thing in UP. We have seen the Government or the Cabinet deciding certain things. My hon. friend's party was included in that Government; it was a part of the government. But,

[Shri K. C. Pant].

they were carrying on an agitation against the same government in the the field. It is something new in democracy.

श्री मधु लिमये आंदोलन करने के काम में आप की पार्टी भी हिस्सा ले सकती थी। सरकार और संगठन में रिश्ता होना चाहिए लेकिन संगठन को सरकार का गुलाम नहीं बनना चाहिए।

SHRI K. C. PANT: The principle of joint responsibility is well-know to my hon. friend. I am surprised that he should have departed from the principle of joint responsibility in the matter of the Government of UP and I hope that other constituent parties in that government and other parties in the country will also realise what the joint responsibility of his party in this matter is. But I am only sorry that he did not succeeded in his efforts to get something for the landless. I am with him in this matter and I wish the Government had been able to provide land by passing an order. But leading an agitation against the government, when one is part of the government is something new to democracy.

श्री मधु लिमये : 21 साल में कुछ नहीं हुआ उस के लिए तो वह कुछ भी नहीं कह रहे है, 8-9 महीने में नहीं हुआ तो उस के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far as the case of BOAC is concernd, it is not relevant here unless it is suggested that UP, as part of India, is vitally interested in this case. I am sure he does not want to press it here at this stage.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह ठीक है लेकिन आप जांच कराइये उस की। देश का कानून टूट रहा है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जांच करायेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1967-68 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formhla and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

13.3 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA *in the Chair*]

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Mr. Chairman, I move:—

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill, which is only an enabling Bill, seeks to continue in the territory of Nagaland State, for a further period, the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958. It enables the Governor of Nagaland to declare whole or any part of the State as a disturbed' area, if in his opinion the disturbed or dangerous conditions prevailing in the area necessitate the use of armed forces in aid of the civil power. It is only when a declaration is made by the Governor in the official Gazette that the substantive provisions of the Regulation come into force.

. The said Regulation was promulgated in 1958 by the President in exercise of powers conferred by article 240 of the Constitution read with sub-para 2 of paragraph 18 of the Sixth Schedule thereof. It conferred certain special powers on commissioned, warrant and non-commissioned officers of the armed forces not below the rank of Havildar to enable them to aid effectively the civil power in those areas of Kohima and Mokokchung districts of the then Naga Hills Tuensang Area, which were declared as disturbed areas by the Governor of Assam by notification in the Official Gazette.

The Regulation was initially in force for a period of one year. Since disturbed conditions in the areas of Kohima and Mokokchung districts continued to prevail the Regulation was extended from year to year till 1963 by appropriate Regulation promulgated by the President. After the formation of the State of Nagaland on the 1st December, 1963, the 1958 Regulation was continued by Parliamentary legislation, and for this purpose the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Acts of 1964 and 1965 were passed. The Regulation was further extended to Tuensang District of Nagaland and continued for another period of one year in 1966. Now it covers the entire State of Nagaland and the present extension is due to expire on the 4th April, 1968. It is necessary to extend the Regulation for a further period of one year beyond 5th April, 1968, in view of the continued existence of a threat to peace and security in this strategic border region.

The object of the Bill is to extend the Regulation to the entire State of Nagaland for a further period of one year.

In the end, I would like to assure the House that it is not our intention to vest members of the armed forces with special powers for a period longer than is necessary. That is why we are extending the Regulation for a further period of one year only.

With these words, I move.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): Mr. Chairman, I support the Bill as its continuation is necessary in circumstances that now prevail not only in Nagaland but also throughout Assam.

This Regulation was promulgated in the year 1958 and it has been in operation for the last 10 years though its life is extended year by year. We would like to know during these 10 years what is the work done by the armed forces and how far they have ben able to convert this disturbed area into a peaceful area. We would also like to know how far these armed forces have succeeded in restoring peaceful conditions and in bringing about a change in the heart of the people who live in Nagaland. We would further like to know why this measure is extended year by year each time. Do the Government think that before the close of this year, they will be able to restore normal conditions in Nagaland? If they are sure about it and if they think that there is no need for its continuation from the year 1969, then it is all right. But if the disturbed conditions continue for a longer time, I would suggest that they continue this measure not merely for one year but for two or three years at least so that we may give sufficient time to the armed forces to tackle this difficult problem.

Assam is strategically and vitally situated. It is surrounded, on all sides, by foreign and hostile countries. It is connected with the mainland only by a strip of land which, if disturbed or disconnected, then the entire State is isolated from the rest of the country. Again, in Assam itself, we find many changes. Since 1958, things are not improving or rather, I must say are deteriorating. Assam itself is bordered on the eastern side by an area of nearly 50,000 k.m. consisting of people who are not well-disposed to the Government of Assam. This has led to the rebellion by Nagaland and, I think, ever since we attained Independence, they have been asking for independence. They have adopted, anti-national activities. Even though a

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam].

separate State was recognised, we are not free from that trouble. On the other hand, the trouble has been increasing and the people there are not as loyal or as national as they ought to be. Further, their example was followed by the neighbouring districts in Assam and Mizos also claimed independence. There is a good deal of trouble. All these border hill districts under the organisation called the Assam Political Leaders Conference have been asking for a separate hill State and this has created a lot of controversy not only between the mainland, that is, Assam proper, Assam valley, but also the hill districts. This is still unresolved.

Apart from this, we find many anti-national activities. On the one hand, the State of Assam is in a vulnerable position because, on one side, we find a lot of infiltration and, on the other hand, we find a lot of anti-national activities or liaison between China and these hill districts. It is an admitted fact that many people from Nagaland and the neighbouring areas cross freely to China, receive training in the work of sabotage or receive training in guerilla warfare and they also receive their arms and ammunitions. Thus, it looks as if the people there, specially the Underground Nagas, are being trained to wage war against India or to help them in an emergency. We can fight against the external aggression and we can win. We can fight against the external forces. But we cannot fight against our own men. It will be very difficult. It is not because we are weak but it is because of our restraint. The Government has been trying its best to win them over. I think, the Prime Minister has had a series of negotiations with them but it still looks that any decision is not forthcoming in the near future. Then, I read in papers that a big contingent of Indian officials, of the Central Government, have recently gone to Nagaland. I do not know with what objective. I think, this contingent of officials will bring them round to their senses and will make them loyal citizens. But still the fact is that there is a large element who are not well-disposed to the country. We cannot afford any further delay. I think, on the part of the Government, a decisive action is needed and it is quite necessary.

Again, take Assam itself. I must say that there is a cry from one section of Assam there that Assam is for Assamese. This is not a healthy sign. Further, there is a conflict between the people living in Assam valley and the hill people. They want a border State, a separate State, for themselves whereas the people living in Assam are resisting it. This also is not resolved. A Committee was appointed under Shri Asoka Mehta. They made some recommendations but those recommendations are not yet implemented. The people living in the hill areas are stubborn, firm and obstinate that they must have their own State. Any indecision and hesitation is always ruinous to the cause of the country. It will always ruin us. I am afraid, the Government of India is always very hesitent and very indecisive. In all such matters, they must take a positive step, definite step, to resolve them and to quell anti-national, subversive, actions.

It is unfortunate that India is confronted with too many problems. As I have pointed out before, very serious and grave problems which threaten the national integrity of the country, which threaten our future existence, have risen. We have the problems with China; we have the problems with Pakistan; we have the problems of Nagaland, with Assam and all that. We have got various problems. But it is unfortunate that not a single problem has been resolved. On the other hand, it has cost the country, the tax-payer, to a considerable extent because we are in conflict with China and Pakistan, because we are in conflict with these areas, India has to spend more than one-third of its monetary resources on defence alone. How long should this continue? How long should there be this strain on the exchequer of this country? These are the things. Either the Government are incapable of resolving this problem or they have no solutions to resolve this problem. They must tackle all these issues boldly. All

these things can be resolved only by either of these two means, either through strength or through negotiations.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। नियम 69 में कहा गया है।

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite Particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

इस बिल में कहा गया है :

"for the words, figures and letters 'the 5th day of April, 1968', the words, figures and letters 'the 5th day of April, 1969' shall be substituted."

चूंकि देश में कीमतें बढ़ रही है, इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में जो खर्च हो रहा है, एक साल के बाद उस में वृद्धि होगी। इसलिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि इस बिल के साथ एक फिनांशल मेमोरेन्डम होना चाहिए। चूंकि इस बिल के साथ फिनांशल मेमोरेन्डम नहीं है, इसलिए इस बिल पर विचार को रोक दिया जाये और सरकार की तरफ से फिनांशल मेमोरेन्डम लाया जाये।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : There is no expenditure involved and that is why, no financial memorandum is necessary.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : चूंकि देश में प्राइमिज स्टेबल नहीं है और वे बढ़ रही है; इसलिए चाहे थोड़ी ही हो, खर्च में वृद्धि होगी ही और वह कानसालिडेटिड फंड से आयेगी। इसलिए इस बिल के साथ फिनांशल मेमोरेन्डम होना लाजिमी है।

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I was just saying that the Government must take effective steps, speedy steps, to resolve all these problems which have been straining the resources of this country. The policy of appeasement is no good. So far, I am afraid, the Government has tried its best to appease these Nagas, Mizos and other people. If they are reasonable, they must abide by whatever decision is given by the Government, but, on the other hand, if the Government is soft and if they treat these rebels and others on an equal footing with the other Governments then this happens. In this case, I would suggest that the rebels are rebels, they go against the country, and, therefore, they must be treated as rebels and not as equal partners in administration.

Again, to appease them, the Government has been pouring crores and crores of rupees. I understand that every year more than Rs. 30 to 35 thousand crores are spent on these hills, for a population of about 8 to 10 lakhs of people, whereas the amount that they contribute to the exchequer by way of taxes is very little.

So, the Government must, I say, first of all hold negotiations and if the negotiations fail, they must have a firm hold on them.

Secondly, there is this vexed question of forming a separate State. I think, the Nagas and the Mizos want a federation; they want a separate State for themselves whereas the Assam people do not want any separation, they want the entire area to be together. I was told that the Assam Government itself is to be blamed because they have consistently and persistently neglected the development of these hill areas, and it in this which has alienated them. Therefore, let them use all the means to win them over; otherwise, they must take effective steps, strong steps, in the interest of this country and to see that the integrity of this country is maintained.

With these words, I support this Bil., and I hope that the Government will not be soft but will be strong enough to resolve all these problems.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) सभापति महोदया, सदन के सामने जो बिल है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह सोचने की बात है कि आज नागालैण्ड मिजो हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट और उसके आस-पास

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

के क्षेत्र में हमारी स्थिति क्या है। आज नागा विद्रोही, जिनको अन्डरग्राउन्ड नागाज कहा जाता है, और मिजो विद्रोही खुले-आम यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि वे इस देश में नहीं रहना चाहते हैं और यह कि उन का देश भारत से अलग है। इतना ही नहीं, वे हथियार लेने के लिए चीन जाते हैं। चीन उनको ट्रेनिंग और हथियार देता है। आप ने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि पाकिस्तान में चाइना के एम्बेसेडर की मदद से वे पीकिंग में जाकर खुले-आम मीटिंग कर रहे हैं कि किस तरह से इस देश के उस हिस्से को हथियाया जाये।

उन लोगों के अपने मिनिस्टर हैं, वे लोगों से टैक्स वसूल करते हैं और उनकी अपनी अदालतें हैं। उन्होंने अपनी एक पेरालेल गवर्नमेन्ट बना रखी है। नाम से वे अन्डर ग्राउन्ड हैं, लेकिन वे सब काम ग्राउन्ड के ऊपर, खुले-आम कर रहे हैं। वे सरकार की मशीनरी का भी इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने हमारी सिक्यूरिटी फोर्सिज पर भी हमला किया हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार तीन, साढ़े तीन साल से उन के साथ बातचीत कर रही है। जब हम कहते हैं कि उन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये, तो हमें कहा जाता है, "देखिये, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वे ठीक हो रहे हैं।"

मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो कोई देश के साथ गद्दारी करें और खुले-आम कहें कि वे इस देश का हिस्सा नहीं रहना चाहते हैं, उनके साथ इस सरकार का क्या बर्ताव रहेगा। क्या सत्तारुढ़ दल ठीक ढंग से सरकार चलाना चाहता है या नहीं? क्या विद्रोही लोगों को यह मालूम है कि इस देश में कोई सरकार चलती है? वे लोग खुले-आम विद्रोह की बातें करते हैं, खुले-आम विदेशों से हथियार लाकर हमारी फोर्सिज पर हमला करते हैं, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ सांठ-गांठ करते हैं, पैरालेल सरकार और अदालतें बनाए हुए हैं। ये सब बातें सरकार के नोटिस में हैं, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार कहती है कि हम ने उन में राष्ट्रीय विचार उत्पन्न करने और उनको राष्ट्रीय बनाने के लिए स्कूल खोल रखा है। चार साल से यह सरकार उन में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना पैदा कर रही है, लेकिन यह बीमारी दिन-प्रति-दिन पढ़ती जा रही है। दुनिया के किसी भी देश में ऐसा नहीं हुआ है, जो कि हमारे देश में हो रहा है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो देश के साथ ट्रीजन करता है, गद्दारी करता है, उसके साथ इस के सिवाय और कोई सलूक नहीं हो सकता है कि उसको मौत के घाट उतार दिया जाये। आखिर हमारी मिलिटरी और पुलिस किस काम के लिए है? आज हमारे देश में ला के लिए जो रेस्पेक्ट नहीं है, उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि जो कोई देश द्रोह और गद्दारी की बात करता है, सरकार उसको तो टालेरेट करती है, लेकिन छोटी छोटी बातों को लेकर वह लोगों को गिरफ्तार करती है, उन पर गोलियां चलाती है। सरकार का यह रवैया बिल्कुल गलत है। सरकार को हमेशा के लिए यह फैसला करना होगा कि क्या वह ढंग से शासन चलाना चाहती है या नहीं। जो व्यक्ति गद्दारी करता है, उस को सख्त से सख्त सजा देनी चाहिए, उसके लिए दिल में कोई रहम नहीं होना चाहिए। आसाम के बारे में कुछ लोगों का मत है कि रीआर्गेनाइजेशन ऐसा हो, कुछ लोगों का मत है कि दूसरे तरीके से हो, उसके बारे में समझा जा सकेगा लेकिन जो यह कहे कि हम तो देश में रहना ही नहीं चाहते, मैं नहीं समझता उस के साथ कोई बातचीत हो सकती है। अब मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि एक टुकड़ा जो है नागा रिवेल्स का वह हमारे साथ मिल गया है। अब एक टुकड़ा का अगर हिसाब लगाया जाय तो कांग्रेस के टुकड़े मिल मिल कर कितनी पार्टियां बन गई? कोई आप के साथ मिलता है तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि वह राजी हो गए हैं। अगर चार साल बाद कोई उन से अलग हो गए किसी मतभेद की वजह से तो उन में कोई राष्ट्रीयता आ

गई यह निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता। चीज यह है कि आया जो देशद्रोहिता करे उसके लिए आप का कानून क्या कहता है? आप खर्चा मांगते हैं, ताकत मांगते हैं, यह सरकार ताकत लेने की बड़ी शौकीन है। नये नये कानून बनाने की बड़ी शौकीन है। लेकिन कानून होने के बाद भी, ताकत होने के बाद भी जहां उस का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है और इस कारण से देश में कानून के लिए जो रेस्पेक्ट होनी चाहिए, कदर होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करता हूं कि वहां पर कुछ फारेन क्रिश्चियन मिशनरियां हैं। मैं क्रिश्चियन लोगों के खिलाफ नहीं हूं। लेकिन वह जो विदेशी पादरी वहां पर रहते हैं उन की गतिविधियां वहां पर बढ़ी हैं। करोड़ों रुपया बाहर से आता है और वह गरीब लोगों को लालच दे कर के उनको भी ईसाई बनाते हैं। ईसाई बनाने में हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। अगर कोई आदमी ईसाई बनता है अपनी इच्छा से, अपनी इच्छा से वह और धर्म ग्रहण करे, इस में हमें कोई एतराज नहीं। विधान में इसकी इजाजत है। लेकिन लालच दे करके, उनकी गरीबी का फायदा उठा कर के उनको ईसाई बनाया जाता है इतना ही नहीं उन की एक देश के लिए निष्ठा है उस को भी बदला जाता है। वहां चार-पांच साल पहले अगर आप देखेंगे तो यहां इतनी कोई समस्या नहीं थी लेकिन जब से विदेशी पादरियों की गतिविधियां यहां पर बढ़ी हैं तब से यह लोग एक देशद्रोहिता की तरफ चलने लगे हैं। तो मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि जो भी विदेशी पादरी यहां पर हैं उन को यहां से निकाला जाय और वह जो उन की निष्ठा है उसको इंडियनाइज करिए। कोई भी विदेशी पादरी इस सेंसिटिव एरिया में नहीं रहना चाहिए।

तीसरी चीज में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आसाम का जो रीआर्गेनाइजेशन है उस के बारे में यह जो आप का सोचने का तरीका है कि एक नागालैण्ड बना दिया, एक मिजो लैण्ड बना दिया, एक हिल एरिया बना दिया, एक पांडिचेरी का इलाका बना दिया, यह अलग अलग इलाके बनाने की जो बात है, इसको बन्द करिए। देश एक है; अलग अलग इलाके बनाने से यह ठीक है उन को और तरह की ऐक्टिविटीज करने में सफलता मिलती है। लेकिन जितने ही बड़े बड़े राज्य होंगे उतना ही अच्छा रहेगा। इसलिए यह जो चीज लटक रही है सरकार को इस के लिए समय निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए कि महीने, दो महीने के अन्दर इस का फैसला कर देंगे कि आसाम का क्या बनना है। मेरी निजी राय है कि आसाम के टुकड़े नहीं होने चाहिए। एक राज्य के अन्दर दूसरा राज्य नहीं पैदा करना चाहिए। जो अशोक मेहता जी ने रेकमेन्डेशंस दिए हैं मैं उस के पक्ष में नहीं हूं। यह एक रास्ता खुल जायगा देश के टुकड़े करने का हमें आज इस चीज की जरूरत है कि ज्यादा ताकत एक जगह पर हो। उस के टुकड़े टुकड़े करने की जरुरत नहीं है। आज हिल एरिया में आप ने एक स्टेट में एक सब-स्टेट बनाई। कल को तीसरी स्टेड की मांग पैदा होगी। इस तरह की जो टेंडेंसी है उसको कम करना चाहिए और आप को यह तय कर देना चाहिए अगर आप सच्चे माने में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करना चाहते हैं, नहीं तो यह सरकार क्या है? कोई भी समस्या आती है तो कोई डेसीशन नहीं ले पाती है। इन्डेसीशन ऐण्ड ऐडजस्टमेन्ट-दिस इज ए गवर्नमेन्ट आफ ऐडजेस्टमेन्ट्स ऐन्ड कम्प्रोमाइज। कोई इस की स्पष्ट नीति नहीं है, कोई डाइरेक्शन नहीं है, कोई गोल नहीं है।

इसलिए मैं अन्त में एक सेंटेंस कह कर समाप्त करता हूं कि आप एक निश्चित नीति रखिए, एक निश्चित योजना रखिए और उस नीति के अनुसार जो देश के साथ द्रोह करता है चाहे वह कोई भी क्यों न हो, कितना भी बड़ा आदमी क्यों न हो, उसके साथ आपकी कोई सहानुभूति नहीं होनी चाहिए और जो देश के लिए लायल हैं उनके साथ

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

सहानुभूति के साथ विचार कर के आसाम के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कोई तिथि निश्चित कर के करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): Madam Chairman, I support the Bill and I submit that though the Bill gives extensive powers, it has many shortcomings.

The problem of Nagaland is a very intricate problem and it is a border area where we cannot take any chances because once this area becomes weak, we are giving a base to foreign countries from where they can operate against the rest of the country. This problem has been lasting for many years and it is time that we finally decide to take stringent measures.

Recently, it has been admitted that certain Nagas have gone to China to receive guerrilla training. Madam Chairman, once this area becomes an area where guerrilla operations start—in fact, in the present situation also the guerrillas are operating there—but if on an extensive scale guerrillas start operating in that area with the aid of China and Pakistan, then it may become very difficult to control the situation.

This area has been an area of trouble. There has been a lot of civil interference also. The civil authorities also gave a different opinion which at times was contrary to the opinion of the military commanders. I submit that we should completely hand over this area to the military authorities so that they can handle it from a military point of view where they can even take measures which are necessary when a country is at war. Normally, whenever we have to take action, we sometimes soft-pedal it or we take measures which are much less stringent than are necessary to meet a particular situation. Madam Chairman, it is time that we take strong measures. For example, we can declare martial law there and hand over the area to the Army so that till the problem is solved, the civil authorities do not interfere.

It is true that the measure I am suggesting is an extreme measure. But then, when the disease is incurable, you have to cut a certain portion also. We have taken enough time to cure the disease, but the time has come when there has to be an operation and we have to carry out this operation so that the disease does not go to the rest of the body and we all suffer because of our lapse and our taking it too lightly.

There is an effort to divide border States. We have an instance where the border State of Punjab has been divided. Now we are also facing a similar situation and we are trying to divide the border State of Assam. It is necessary for the defence of a country that the border States are strong and not divided into small parts and I submit that the division of this Assam State into Mizoland or Nagaland or Hill Region would further weaken our security rather than strengthen the security. We have given enough concessions in the form of Nagaland, in the form of listening to their problems for a long time, but it is time that we stop discussing this affair with them because, while one wing comes and negotiates with us, the other wing attacks our forces there. Therefore, I submit that these negotiations should be finally stopped. Of course, a small gap can be given, but we should not give them time to strengthen their hostile activity. Possibly, they are biding their time and want to give a feeling as if they are finally going to come to terms. They may use this very time to strengthen their activities which may ultimately harm our country. Therefore, I submit that the Government should finally take strong measures so that more power is given to the army. With these few words, I support this Bill.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, सुरेन्द्र पाल जी जो बिल सदन के सामने लाये हैं, उस के सिलसिले में मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। नागालैन्ड या पूर्वोत्तर भारत की आज की जो स्थिति है, वह कुछ हद तक बड़ी असाधारण स्थिति है तथा यह असाधारण क्यों हुई और इस का समाधान कैसे हो सकता है, इस के बारे में हम लोगों को गम्भीरता से

सोचना चाहिये । सवाल यह है कि नागालैण्ड का जो स्वतंत्र राज्य बना, इस का क्या इतिहास है, क्यों बना ? आज पूर्वोत्तर भारत में जो विघटन की शक्तियां सक्रिय हो गई हैं उनको खत्म करने के लिये आज तक भारत सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं रही है-जिस के कारण ये सब चीजें हो रही हैं । मैं इस के सिलसिले में केवल एक ही घटना आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं-कुछ साल पहले एक दफा कोहिमा में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू और थाकिन-नू एक आम सभा में भाषण दे रहे थे । आप जानते हैं हमारे नागा लोग बड़े आत्म सम्मान वाले और हिम्मत वाले लोग हैं, वे बड़े मजबूत दिमाग के लोग हैं, उनके अन्दर आत्म-सम्मान का ज्ञान बहुत ज्यादा है । तो जिस समय थाकिन-नू और पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू दोनों भाषण कर रहे थे, नागाओं की तरफ से एक मेमोरेन्डम देने के लिये कहा गया । उस सभा में हजारों की संख्या में नागा लोग उन को सुनने के लिये आये थे । लेकिन उस समय पंडित जी के सेक्रेटरी ने कह दिया कि पंडित जी के पास समय नहीं है, हम आपका मेमोरेन्डम नहीं ले सकते हैं-आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि सारे के सारे नागा-मर्द और औरतें, जो सभा में आये थे, जब पंडित नेहरू बोल रहे थे, सभा को छोड़कर चले गये, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने आपको अपमानित अनुभव किया, भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के इस प्रकार के बर्ताव को उन्होंने अपमान अनुभव किया । मैंने आपकी खिदमत में यह किस्सा इस लिये सुनाया कि शुरु से ही नागाओं की जो मांग थी, उसको पूरा करने के बजाय, जैसे कोई सम्राट जाता है, उस के मन में जैसे मनमानी करने की बात होती है, उसी तरह का बर्ताव उन्होंने किया और इस तरह से उन को उभार दिया गया कि तुम क्रांतिकारी रास्ता अपनाओ ।

आप जानते हैं कि शुरु से ही प० नेहरू की और भारत सरकार की नीति सैनिक कार्यवाही करने की रही है पलटन के जरिये उस वक्त उन के गांवों को जला दिया गया, उनकी औरतों के साथ बलात्कार किये गये—इस प्रकार की शिकायतें भी पलटन के खिलाफ आई थीं । इन सब कामों के बाद वहां फीजो के नेतृत्व में आंदोलन हुआ, लड़ाई हुई तथा यह सारी की सारी विघटन की प्रक्रिया भारत सरकार की नीति के कारण हुई । अभी भी असम के पुनर्गठन के बारे में क्या हो रहा है-आप जानते है ? चालिहा साहब यहां आये थे, उनके साथ बातें हुई-लेकिन अभी तक सदन में कोई बयान सरकार की ओर से असम के पुनर्गठन के बारे में नहीं दिया गया है । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस असाधारण स्थिति की पूरी जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की है ।

पूर्वोत्तर भारत में, सभापति जी, आप जानती हैं कि चीन, पाकिस्तान, रूस, अमरीका और पादरी लोग-ये पांच शक्तियां मिल कर सांठ गांठ कर के उस क्षेत्र में विघटन की प्रक्रिया को फैला रहे हैं । अभी मधु लिमये जी के एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए चव्हाण साहब ने बताया था कि चार पादरी हैं-एक कैनाडियन पादरी, एक अमरीकी पादरी, एक अंग्रेज पादरी-इन सब को निकाल दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पादरी लोग अभी भी वहां पर मौजूद हैं और ये पादरी लोग आदिवासियों के अन्दर, नागाओं के अन्दर भारत विरोधी प्रचार करके नागाओं को उभार रहे हैं । इस तरह की चीजें अभी भी वहां पर चल रही हैं ।

आज भी अखबारों में खबर आई है कि नागालैण्ड के मुख्य मंत्री ने भारत सरकार से शिकायत की है कि असम और नागालैन्ड के अलग अलग गवर्नर होने चाहिये, असम के गवर्नर को हमारे ऊपर क्यों थोपा गया है, हम मांग करते हैं कि नागालैण्ड के लिये हमें अलग गवर्नर दिया जाये-इसका अर्थ यह है है कि वे अभी भी सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं । सभापति जी, असल में सवाल यह पैदा हो गया है कि मैदानी इलाके के लोगों में और पहाड़ी इलाके के लोगों में जो सम्भाव होना चाहिये, जो भाईचारा होना चाहिए, वह इस सरकार की

[श्री रवि राय]

नीति के कारण नहीं हो पाया है । इसी सम्बन्ध में वहां के एक ऐंथ्रोपोलोजिस्ट-डा० वेरियर आलविन का कहना था कि भारत सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि मैदानी इलाके के लोगों को पहाड़ी इलाके के लोगों के साथ कोई मेलजोल नहीं करना चाहिये, कोई मुलाकात नहीं करनी चाहिये, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि पूर्वोत्तर इलाके के कुछ भागों में ऐसी भावना पैदा हुई कि चाहे शिव की फोटो लगाई जाये, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी की फोटो नहीं लगनी चाहिये, क्योंकि वे मैदानी इलाके के लोगों के नेता थे । डा० आलविन भी पादरी थे और उन का यह कहना था कि मैदानी इलाके के लोगों को पहाड़ी इलाके के लोगों से अलग रखने का जो सिद्धांत है, वह बहुत खतरनाक सिद्धांत है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी बतलायें कि इस असाधारण स्थिति को वहां बनाये रखने का कब तक इरादा है ? सभापति महोदया, भारत सरकार, असम सरकार, नागालैन्ड सरकार और सब की यह कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि मैदानी इलाके के लोग और पहाड़ी इलाके के लोगों में समता हो, उन के अन्दर भाई चारे की भावना जाग्रत हो तथा इस पूर्वोत्तर इलाके में जो पांच शक्तियां मैंने अभी गिनाई हैं-अमरीका, चीन, रूस, पाकिस्तान-ये चार विदेशी शक्तियां और पादरी लोग, जो मिल कर सांठगांठ कर के सारे पूर्वोत्तर भारत से भारत की एकता को खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उनसे मंत्री महोदय और भारत सरकार सावधान हो जाये ताकि उस इलाके में देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता की जो नींव है, वह मजबूत बन जाये ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Madam Chairman, in my opinion there is some sort of tragedy about the Naga problem that has been created by the bungling of our leaders who had the privilege to rule over the country just after freedom. I think you will remember that the Naga problem was not a problem at the time of the INA movement. I hope many of the hon. Members in this House will remember that in the Nagaland the epic battle of freedom or the saga of INA struggle was fought. The Naga people always behaved as if they were people of the entire India and I would like to remind the House that thousands of Naga people cooperated with the INA. They associated themselves with the INA. They sacrificed their lives. They waged a heroic battle with the INA against the British Imperialism. I also want to remind the House that even after freedom in innumerable houses photos of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose could be found. I want to remind this House that Mr. Phizo, who became a rebel leader and a secessionist, who is now regarded as anti-Indian, has, not once but many times, openly, and in the press statements that he made, said that he believed in the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and he regarded Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as his leader. I wish to remind you that it was due to the parochial view of some top Indian leaders at that time, I mean the Congress leaders at that time, that they did not care to share the sentiments of the Naga people. The Naga people round about Kohima were friendly with the INA movement and they fought many heroic battles of Indian freedom with them. But this Government even after so many years has not erected a single memorial in memory of the INA men and those of the Naga people who in association with the INA people fought against the British imperialism. Though they, the Nagas, along with INA had sacrificed their lives in the cause of Indian freedom not even a single plaque has been put there in Kohima. Not even martyrs' tombs had been erected at Kohima. It is our fault and it is of our creation that we have ruptured the sentiments of the Naga people and, we have thrown them out, I should say, from the comity of the Indian people, as the situation is there today. Everybody knows it and this House knows it quite well that some missionaries, because they disliked the policy of Pandit Nehru, tried to create some problems among the Nagas with the expectation that such a situation will create a certain pressure upon Panditji. But unfortunately perhaps those missionaries are also a little bit baffled now because they find that

their own creatures are now looking not to London or to Washington or to the church in Rome but to the new church in Peking. Therefore, the Naga problem has not only become complex but somewhat explosive under changed circumstances.

There are many other factors also which have now been introduced into this Naga problem. One of these factors is the factor of the expansionist design of the Pekingites in our country, the second is the long hand of communist China and the third aspect, that has been mixed with the problem of the Nagas, is the design of Pakistan. The problem has now become more complex than it was a few years back.

Therefore, we have to tackle this problem with much care, courage and also tact. We have to approach the whole problem not on the basis of the might of our Armed Forces but politically, economically and culturally and also as much as it is necessary on a firm basis of using the right of our Armed Forces. Politically, I should say that our Government should sympathetically consider the resolution that has been passed by the Nagaland legislature demanding a separate Governor for Nagaland. Secondly, I would say that our Government should try to invite a Naga delegation and also send a delegation from this House to Nagaland just to have a fresh look into the problems there and to allow the Nagas to express their problems to us. If they send merely a few secretaries or officers from the Home Ministry or the External Affairs Ministry or the Defence Ministry, they may look at the problem only from the bureaucratic angle, but it would not be possible for them to look at the problem bureaucratically and find out a solution from a popular and national standpoint. Sir,.... I am sorry, Madam....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member can address the Chair as 'Sir'. The Chair is above sex.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Government should also see that the students from Nagaland are sent by batches in cultural missions several times annually, to go round the whole of India so that they may have an idea of the cultural contact with the rest of the people. I would also request that Government should examine whether certain special preferences could be given to the students of Nagaland so that they may have engineering, medical, technological and other education on the basis of governmental patronage in other universities in India. The other measures of cultural contact between the people of Nagaland and the rest of India should also be restored. I have also to stress further that the problems of Nagaland, in so far as they can be solved economically, should be tackled economically, with fresh thought over these economic problems.

In conclusion, I wish to caution our Government that the communist forces, the Maoist forces in our country and the Chinese forces across our borders trying to take full advantage of the Naga situation, and they hope to utilise Nagaland as a crater for an insurructionary eruption for realisation of their Yenan Plan in the eastern sector of India. Therefore, the problem has become more serious, potentially more dangerous and the Government should pay greater attention and show greater vigilance on this problem of Nagaland.

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA (Inner Manipur): I rise to support this Bill. First of all, I would like to point out the necessity for the continuance of this particular Act for one more year. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation Act was passed in 1958 and now in 1968 this particular Act is again sought to be continued. What is the reason for this?

I would like to point out that the problems which were there in Nagaland and that portion of the eastern region are still there. Today in Nagaland there is the Nagaland Government, but against that there is another underground Government. It is found also that in many areas the writ of the Nagaland Government does not have sway, but on the other hand there is the sway of the writ of the underground government.

Further, after finding that the Naga people because of their armed revolt

[Shri M. Meghachandra].

have been able to achieve Statehood first and since they have been able to expect more also, the other people in the nearby regions or even in Manipur where there are other tribes, are now taking the cue and they are arming themselves. The House is aware that we are getting reports in the newspapers about armed raids, attacks and so on. We hear of the Mizo rebellion or revolt. Even the Kukis think that by going the way of the Nagas they will be able to have something.

15 hrs.

This is the real problem. Because of the persistence of this problem, the necessity for the continuation of this provision is conceded. But then I want to take this opportunity to say that mere extension of this Bill for more years will not do. We have to look into the real problems of the small groups of people there. We have to see what they want. We have to see whether we are giving due attention to them. As it is, only when the problems actually come up in an ugly way, only when they rise in revolt and use arms, we come to know of them and after that we try to find some solution. This kind of approach to this problem will not do.

Moreover, if the Government of India try to solve the Naga problem and leave other problems unattended to, that also will not do. We have seen it. What is necessary is to look at the whole problem. I do not support the view of a particular member who said that India is one country and therefore let there be no talk of giving rights extending to the formation of a separate State within the Union. That view should not be countenanced. There can be no question of big or small in this. A small group of people, if they have certain characteristics which partake of the character of a big group of people, their case should not be ignored. But I find that scant attention is being given to the small groups of people there. As a result, their case is ignored.

The best example in this connection is the formation of Nagaland itself. I personally support the grant of statehood to Nagaland. But in order to bring the other peoples back from their extremist trends, we have to give them their due share. Here also the Government do not give proper attention to this aspect of the matter.

Take the case of Manipur. Next to it is the territory of Nagaland enjoying a higher political status. But because Manipur was in the past a native State with a distinct culture and so on, it is not given that higher status. What is the result ? The people of Manipur feel that the Naga people have got statehood because they resorted to arms, but they are denied that status because they are not having recourse to the same method. This is the implication of Government's policy. From this, the House will see how defective is the approach of Government to problems in that part of the country.

Secondly, I want to point out one thing which is very important. The problem cannot be solved merely in terms of construing it as an internal problem. It goes beyond that. Some other foreign powers are taking active interest; not only that, they are giving material help. When these foreign powers who appear to be friendly to us give them material help and want to form a base inside India and in that way help this movement, what have we to do ? The Government of India have not given proper attention to this aspect of the problem.

In Manipur also, there are some American missionaries. What do they do? In an area where there are some Mizo and Kooki hostiles, in a particular subdivision, they have established a college, with a building three or four storeys high, air-conditioned, something done for the time in Manipur. Establishing a college is a good thing. But the way they go about it creates the impression that they make the people there anti-Indian. Through religion, they influence them.

AN HON. MEMBER : How *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : They make them use English and write in Roman script. In this and in other ways they develop in them an anti-Indian feeling. These things are there.

Therefore, my submission is that along with this extension. We have to do so me thing more, some campaigning. Now there is no campaigning at all, no political explanation of the polity of India. There is no campaign among the Naga people or the Manipur people that the approach in regard to a separate independent State will not do, that arguing for independence will only mean arguing for dependence. There is no such campaign launched among those people. As a result, you find all these separatist tendencies are there and this Bill is being extended from year to year.

There is another thing. Some sections want to see that the military forces stationed there should be allowed to use military force. I do not support that view because that will only further complicate matters and prevent us from achieving what we want.

Therefore on this note, that there should be more political campaigning and grant of more rights to those people of these areas, I support the extension of the Act as contemplated in this Bill.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मैडम, यह नागालैण्ड और जो यह मिजोलैंड है यह मशरिकी हिन्दुस्तान में स्थित है । नागालैण्ड हमारे जिस्म पर एक नासूर का काम करता है । यह एक फोड़ा सा हो गया है जो कि पिछले 20 साल से रिसता रहता है । इस ने तमाम देश की जिन्दगी, तमाम देश की सालमियत और तमाम देश की इज्जत को खतरे में डाल दिया है । इस ने हमारे देश की इज्जत घटा दी है । 20 साल से इन डेढ़, दो लाख आदमियों का इलाज नहीं बनता और जिस इलाके ने 20 सालों से देश की नाक में दम कर रक्खा हो उस मुल्क की इज्जत तो घटेगी ही·····

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह सरकार बिलकुल नालायक है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य मेरी बात सुनें बाकी वह उन से ज्यादा नालायक नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम तो लायक हैं ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अजी आप तो आखिरी हुरूफ तक नालायक हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य चेयर को एड्रैस करें ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैडम, मैं निहायत अदब के साथ यह अर्ज करना चाहता था कि नागालैण्ड एक इंटरनैशनल साजिश और कांस्पिरेसी का अड्डा बन गया है । वह साजिश अमरीका करता है, वह साजिश अंग्रेज करता है, वह साजिश पाकिस्तान करता है, वह साजिश चीन करता है या वहीं के कुछ लोकल आदमी भी उस साजिश में शामिल हैं । यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है । एक इतनी बड़ी फौज जिसमें 20–25 डिवीजन हों और जो हमारे बेहतरीन और आलातरीन वैपंस हैं उनसे वह लैस हो वह इस समस्या को हल न कर पाये और मुझे इस बात से अफसोस होता है और ताज्जुब भी होता है कि 20 साल से लगातार उस मर्ज का हम इलाज नहीं कर पाये हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि जो पावर्स इस बिल में मांगी गई है वह बहुत जरूरी हैं, बहुत नागुजीर हैं, और उनको देने की जरूरत है । लेकिन जो यह बार बार पावर्स लेते हैं, तो उस से कोई हमारे देश की इज्जत नहीं बढ़ती । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम पावर्स दें तो सही माने में दें फौज को । सिर्फ कानून के तौर पर पावर न दें, बल्कि मिलिटरी को मैन्डेट दिया जाये कि छः महीने, साल में इस इलाके में अमन हो, और इतना अमन हो कि सारे देश में अमन हो । यह बात मैं इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं कि यह इलाका पाकिस्तान से मिलता है, चीन से मिलता है, और यह हमारे देश का इतना कमजोर हिस्सा है कि छलनी बन गया है । वहां पर अमन होना चाहिये । वहां पर अमन ही न हो जाये बल्कि वहां हमारा डिफेन्स मजबूत हो मैं अंग्रेजों की तारीफ करने वाला नहीं हूं, लेकिन एक बात में मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूं कि जितने सरहदी झगड़े अंग्रेजों के वक्त में होते थे, उनको रोकते थे चाहे मुकाबले में

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

कोई देश हो या किसी मुल्क की भी फौज हो। अंग्रेज की यह पालिसी बड़ी मास्टरली पालिसी थी, नहीं तो हमारी सरहद का मसला कभी उन के जमाने में हल न होता। आप को याद होगा कि उस वक्त सरहद पर बहुत कम झगड़े होते थे, जिस की वजह से दुश्मन की हिम्मत नहीं होती थी कि वह हमारी तरफ आंख उठा कर देख सके। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट पावर्स ले और जितनी चाहे ले ले, लेकिन जो पावर्स मिलें उन का इस्तेमाल ऐसा करे कि दुश्मन को, या जो ऐसे एलिमेंट हैं, जो कि देश के दुश्मन हैं, ऐन्टी सोशल हैं, ऐन्टी नेशनल हैं, उन एलिमेंट्स को खत्म करे। वर्ना देश बदनाम होता है और देश की फौज बदनाम होती है। मैं खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि पावर्स दी जाये, मैं बड़ा हिमायती हूं इस बात का, लेकिन इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूं।

मैं खास तौर पर यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सरहदी इलाका है, उस में फौज इतनी जिम्मेदार नहीं है वहां पर हो रही चीजों के लिये जितने वहां के रहने वाले आदमी, जो कि दुश्मनाने अनासिर से मिल कर इस तरह की शरारतें वहां करते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां पर एक बहादुर तबका बसाया जाये। आप कहेंगे कि वह बहादुर तबका कौन सा है? जो हमारे फौज के रिटायर्ड आदमी हैं, चाहे वह राजस्थान के हों, चाहे और इलाकों के हों, चाहे पंजाब के हों, जो फौजी सर्विसमैन हैं, उन को वहां बसाया जाये ताकि वह फौज के बाद दूसरी लाइन आफ डिफेन्स बनें। सब कुछ फौज करे, घर घर के पास जाये, दरख्त के पास जाये, खेत खेत पर जाये, यह मुमकिन नहीं है। जब तक वहां के रहने वाले वहां की आबादी के लोग इस किस्म का कांफिडेंस अपने ऊपर नहीं लायेंगे, वह देश के भक्त नहीं होंगे तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। आप कितनी भी फौज बढ़ा दें, कितनी ही पावर्स उस को आप देदें, उससे कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

इस के लिये मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। पहले यहां पर एक पालिसी चला करती थी। अंग्रेज वहां पर पालिसी आफ मास्टरली एन-ऐक्टिविटी चलाता था। वह यहां पर कोई उसूलों की हुकूमत करने नहीं आया था। वह कोशिश करता था कि वहां के रहने वाले जो लोग हैं उन्हीं में एक ऐसा एलिमेंट पैदा हो जो देश के हक में हो, जिस में देशभक्ति हो। फिर दूसरा एलिमेंट हो मार्शल स्पिरिट का जो वहां उनको बेकार रक्खे। वह फौजी एलिमेंट वहां पर बसाया जाये। उसके बाद फौज की वहां पूरी ताकत हो। पूरा ऐवशन हो। एनार्मस ऐवशन की ताकत उस को दी जाये ताकि वह दुश्मन के अनासिर को रोक सके।

इसलिये पार्वस मिनिस्टर साहब लें, लेकिन पावर्स का पूरा ऐप्लिकेशन करें। यह पावर्स ले लें, और जरूरत हो तो उन को और एक्स-टेंड कर लें, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि देश के विकार के साथ, देश की इज्जत के साथ, खिलवाड़ न हो सके। हिन्दुस्तान में ताकत है, ऐसी इमेज वहां नहीं मालूम होती। वहां पर इस किस्म का बागी एलिमेंट चलता है जो केआओटिक कंडिशन्स पैदा करना चाहता है। इस देश की इमेज कमजोर होती है और दूसरे देशों की ताकत इससे बढ़ती है। अगर हुकूमत वहां इस तरह से काम करे तो किसी देश को हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती कि हमारी तरफ आंख उठा कर देख सके।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल की पूरी हिमायत करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ranjit Singh; two or three minutes. Your party has taken its time.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): The representative from the Communist Marxist group has not been called.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad): This problem is ten years old. Year after year the same old arguments are repeated, the same questions are asked and the same answers are given. Are they going to do something radically new to solve this old problem? By the methods they are using, they are not going to solve the Naga problem for

several years. Why not extend the Bill for 4 or 5 years ?

There have been such problems in other countries. Our neighbour Burma faced the Karen rebellion against the Burmese Government and they solved the problem within a period of six months. Why have we not been able to solve this problem ? We know that it is because of foreign interference. The foreign fear is there. They do not take strong action against certain persons; they take lenient action. They patronise certain groups and alienate certain groups because of pressure from other countries. If you get rid of the fear complex, you can solve the Naga problem very quickly. Imagine the paradox. There is the Naga Army. Would the Government permit me to form an army and roam about Delhi shooting people ? You are negotiating with them. Their commander-in-chief comes to Delhi to meet the Chinese people over here. We are thankful to our vigilant press who gave us the story. Government was trying to stifle the news of the kidnapping of jawans in the Chinese Embassy. The Press exposed the fact that the NAGA C-in-C was in Delhi to meet the Chinese leaders. Government tolerates such things. Take the law into your hands, instead of permitting it to be taken over by the terrorists. Government has made it a principle to tolerate the overthrow of lawfully constituted Government by armed insurgency and rebellion. We tolerated it in China, in Tibet also. I think you have made it a principle to tolerate it here. Pakistan was created through threats. This problem is perpetuated because of the threat of armed up heavel and you are not taking strong action against people who had time and again said that they want to secede from India. The Prime Minister agreed to negotiate with the Nagas on the basis that they must give a firm undertaking that they wanted to settle it within the Union of India. When the talks broke up last time, the Nagas who came to Delhi made a statement that they wanted an independent, sovereign republic of Nagaland; they did not want to remain in India. Why are you negotiating with them any further; with those people who have made such a statement ? Foreign interference has become so acute. There are, we know, 20,000 Nagas trained and armed by China and Pakistan. It is crude politics. There are some people in our country sympathising with China and some others, with Pakistan. They do not only tolerate this; they blame the Government for this; they do not blame Pakistan or China; they blame our Government as though this Government was instigating them to go to China and Pakistan and get arms. These things encourage them further to commit these acts of treason by getting arms from foreign powers and rebel against India. If this is not treason, what is treason ?

We should learn some lessons from history. Insurgency of this type is subtle and insidious. You do not know when a mass rebellion will come up. When it comes, you will be powerless to do anything about it. It is happening in Nagaland. Now there is a fellow preparing it in Kashmir. There is a section of people in Kerala demanding a separate Moplistan. When these things are happening, in the interest of the country, you should take strong action. You are wasting your forces there. You are demoralising them. You are having a lot of people killed there.

A lot of our armed forces people have died in Nagaland. Through an order of 1966, Government brought forward an enhanced pension rate for people killed in war-like actions. They extended it to the armed forces and security forces killed in Nagaland. But they have given it only from 20th October, 1962. What about the security forces killed before that date ? If the intention was to give this pension only to those who took part in the action against the Chinese attack, it should have been specifically mentioned. But once you extend it to the people killed by the Nagas in Nagaland, you should give it from the date when the armed forces went into Nagaland against the Nagas.

We have known since a long time that Pakistan has been helping the Nagas. Now we know that China also is helping them. We came to know in January that nearly 500 Nagas were plan-

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ning to cross over to China through the Trop sub-division for training and for getting arms. Our security forces were asked to keep a vigil so that they could not go. But in February we learnt that they had gone there and in March we learnt that they had come back into India. This is the type of vigil which you are having there. You have kept just one brigade committed to that whole area, where you should have one corps consisting of nine brigades..... This is the problem from the army angle too. You must consider this. Last time, the Minister in charge, Mr. Chagla, was kind enough to give certain assurances here regarding grouping of Naga villages, just as we have grouped villages in Mizo Hills and succeeded in stopping insurgence there. He gave that assurance here on the floor of the House. What has happened to it ?

Chinese interference is a great warning, because I would quote from Mao what the intention can be in such circumstances. We have all read about his dictum that every communist must understand that political power is born out of the barrel of the gun. Here he says :

> "The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution."
>
> "....in this sense, we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed."

He is teaching the Nagas to use the guns to break away from India. We should be careful about such ideologies seeping into Nagaland. (*Interruptions*). These people who defend every action of Mao should know that Mao preaches nationalism, though these people understand that Indians should become Chinese nationals.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): Madam, on behalf of my party, I stand here to give conditional support to this Bill. According to the Bill, the problem in Nagaland can be solved within one year. I do not expect that the Government is going to do anything in this matter. So long as the Congress is in power here, such Bills have to come before Parliament and we have to pass them, because if you study the Naga problem from the very beginning, during the last two decades, the Congress Government had bungled from the very beginning. In 1948 they made a very small demand of a separate State. But our Congress bosses in Delhi did not recognize it and they were not prepared to meet that primary demand. If that demand had been met then, such a situation would not have arisen now. Always wisdom comes to the Congress Government too late.

Now they have given a separate State to them, but the problem still exists. Merely bayonets and guns will not solve the problem.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is what Mao has said !

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Mao is a great man; don't quote him. The devil cannot quote the Bible. If the idea behind the Bill is that by using bayonets, the Naga demand can be suppressed, I have to oppose it, because patriotism is not the monopoly of certain sections. Even Nagas have fought for Indian independence. But we Indians have the character of finding fault with everybody else. Here is somebody finding fault with foreign missionaries. Do you know what foreign missionaries have done there and how much education they have given there ? We, the so-called Indians, have not done anything for them, whereas the foreign missionaries have done a lot. Of course, that should not be the reason for demanding separation from India, I agree. But we have not done any justice to them. We must look at the problem self-critically. Without studying their demands, by simply calling the entire people traitors, you are not going to solve the problem by military means.

Take the question of language. When other languages want equal status with Hindi, the Hindi-speaker people say that they are the only patriots. You should understand that India is a bundle of nationalities and we must have unity only through diversity. We cannot have

one nation like this. Only under the British imperialists, India was one. Neither under Asoka nor under the Moghul emperors was India one. (*Interruptions*). I am not very much bothered about my friend's quotations from Mao Tse-tung. If you study them with a religious eye, it would not have much meaning. But if you study them with a proletarian outlook, then it would have much meaning. I have not much time to deal with this problem because I am being called at the fag end of the debate. All the same, I want to explain here the stand of our party. The only way to solve this problem is to give the widest powers of autonomy to the tribal people. There are certain extremists among them who want an independent State. If you want to isolate such extremists, this is the only way. Try to help the Hill Leaders' Conference. Then you can solve the problem. If you are not going to do it today, you will be forced to do it tomorrow.

You were not prepared to give linguistic States earlier. But when Potti Sriramulu sacrificed his life you agreed to the formation of a linguistic State. In the same way, the Congress will not solve any problem until it is too late. It tries to shut its eyes to every problem. But you cannot solve any problem like that; it will remain. If only in 1948 you had given Nagaland this problem would not have arisen at all at this stage. You are not going to solve the problem by accusing China, America, Britain or Pakistan. It is your fault that you have not looked at the problem with a self-critical eye and tried to solve it.

By sending the military or police you are not going to solve the problem. What is the demand of the people ? They want self-determination. For that, the widest power of autonomy must be given to them. Whether it is today or tomorrow, only a federal State is going to solve the problem. In every area such problems are going to arise. Shutting your eyes to their demands will not do. If somebody says these things on your face, calling them names is not going to help you to find a solution for these things.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What is meant by self-determination ?

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : If I have got the time, I will explain it here. Otherwise, we can discuss it outside.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What the hon. Member wants to know is whether it is the right of secession.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : The right of secession and the right of self-determination are different.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : By self-determination you mean separation ?

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : No.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We will not allow self-determination.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : If the chair gives me time, I can elaborate it.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : What he means is municipal power.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : At present, the Nagaland people have not got autonomous powers to rule their own State. They must be given more powers. it is only by having a broader outlook and giving them wider powers that you can solve this problem. It must be decided by conciliation. Then alone can the extremist sections of the Nagas be isolated and the problem solved. It is only if the Government is prepared to take up that stand that it can think of solving this problem. Otherwise, it is not only among the Nagas and Mizos, but tomorrow it will arise in other tribal belts also.

Finally, if by passing this Bill the Government is going to take up arms against the poor tribal people in the border areas, I do not want to support this measure. But if, on the other hand, the object of this Bill is to bring about peace in Nagaland, I support this Bill wholeheartedly.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : This is a question of safety and integrity of the nation and, so far as

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

the safety and integrity of the nation are concerned, I personally feel that there should be no concessions to the offenders. If we make one law for Nagaland and supposing there is another Nagaland somewhere in another part of India, then we have to make another similar law. The law should be uniform and its obedience should be enforced. Such results of human conduct which are forbidden by law should be made punishable. Otherwise, there will be no way out.

Why are we worried about Nagaland? Because, the Naga people do not want anything short of a sovereign State outside India. That is our worry. Because we supported the demand for Nagaland and we started negotiations with them, it had a chain reaction and it spread to Mizo land. In the Mizo land they have got a government which is called Mizoram Government. Some hon. Member has rightly pointed out that the Mizoram Government is like a parallel government. I want to know whether under the Criminal Procedure Code or the recently passed Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967; we are going to stop the uttering or publication of seditious words and creating disaffection among the people of the country. If any action of the people is in the nature of an attempt to revolt against the established law of the country, that must be stopped.

I had occasion to know recently that the Mizos have a parallel government. It is not just one of those things that is working overground; it is underground. Their offices are located at different places in the thick forests wher nobody can go. Because there is no road, nobody can go there. These places are called by names like UK, Australia, Sydney, London and so on. The Mizoram government have Lal Dhinga as the President. When Lal Dhinga goes to London, the Government of India is worried. How did he go to UK? How could he have the guts? He is in the U.K. of Mizoram government which is functioning somewhere in Mizo hills! They have a peculiar set up and way of working. By convention, their meetings are held at night. The intimation about the meeting is sent by code that it will be held at such and such place and only those people can understand it.

The point is, if these people really wanted something which people in any democratic country can want, can look forward to, the Government of India would have willingly given them those concessions. But we definitely know that their ultimate object is something different. Their leaders are all graduates of the age group of 35 to 40. They have come to Calcutta or Gauhati and got their education, which they consider as foreign universities. They can never think of remaining in India. That is the trouble. This is a sensitive border area. Suppose this chain reaction spreads to Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hills, which are on the northern side of East Pakistan. As we all know, these people are having contacts with China on that side by crossing NEFA. On this side, they are going over to East Pakistan. If they are really thinking of acting against the interests of India, I think it is time that we took certain measures against them.

If any person, or group of persons, try to conspire with another person or country in order to accelerate the land or air operation of that country or with a view to retard the land and air operation of our country, such a dangerous activity must be stopped. If you do not stop their activities and thereby solve the Mizo problem, and if you are going to negotiate with them, you will never be able to solve the problem. Unless you act firmly, no matter how long you will take, you are not going to solve this problem.

15.40 HRS.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1968, which was pass-

ed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1968, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1968, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) BILL—*contd.*

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह (भिंड) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, हम अभी कई पूर्व वक्ता महानुभावों को सुन चुके हैं। मुझे यह कहने में कतई संकोच नहीं है कि नागा समस्या को या आसाम के पुनर्गठन समस्या को हल करने की सरकार द्वारा जो कोशिशें की गईं उन का वह तरीका सही साबित नहीं हुआ। पिछले समय जब मैं आसाम यात्रा पर था, अनेक जगह मुझे ऐसा प्रसंग आया, कि वहां के लोग क्या चाहते हैं उस को सुन सकूं। मैंने पाया कि वहां के नागाओं में, वहां के नागा नेताओं में और जनता में एक बड़ी नाराजी है, इस बात की कि सरकार उन विद्रोही नागा नेताओं से बात करने के लिए हमेशा उत्सुक रही है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहना नहीं चाहते, जो हिन्दुस्तान की एकता में बाधक हैं और जो विदेशों के हाथ के खिलौने बने हुये हैं वह गंभीर नाराजी दिन पर दिन बढ़ती चली गई है और इधर जो चर्चाएं सरकार चलाती रही, अपने आत्मसम्मान को रखो कर, बार-बार अपमानित हो कर भी, उस का भी कोई अच्छा नतीजा नहीं निकला बल्कि नतीजा बुराई की तरफ ही निकला, वह यह कि एक लम्बा समय मिला उन लोगों को संगठन का व हिन्दुस्तान के विरुद्ध तैयारी करने का जो कि सचमुच में हिन्दुस्तान को विदेशों के इशारे पर परेशान करना चाहते हैं और स्वतन्त्र राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के बीच में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में। तो अब तक यह जो तरीका रहा है कम से कम अब गवर्नमेंट को उस तरीके को बदल देना चाहिये और तथाकथित विद्रोही नागा नेता हैं उन से कतई बात नहीं करनी चाहिये जब तक कि वे खुले और स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह स्वीकार न कर लें कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर रहने की शर्त उन्हें मान्य है और उसके आधार पर ही वह बात करते हैं। अगर यह शर्त मंजूर नहीं होती है तो विद्रोही नागा नेताओं से कतई बात नहीं करनी चाहिये। जो ऐसे नागा नेता हैं कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति वफादार हैं, उन की बात को सहानुभूति से सुनना चाहिए। उन को बुलाना चाहिए और उनको सुविधा देना चाहिए। उन की समस्याएं क्या हैं? उनके आर्थिक विकास का क्या तरीका हो सकता है उसमें दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट का अब तक जो रवैया रहा, उस की जो नीति रही है उस में परिवर्तन करना बहुत जरूरी है।

दूसरी आवश्यकता जो मैं समझता हूं वह यह है कि अभी-अभी नागालैण्ड की विधान सभा में सर्वसम्मति से एक मांग स्वीकार की गई है। उस मांग को वजन देना चाहिये। उन की क्या कठिनाई है, उस को समझना चाहिए। वह सचमुच में क्या चाहते हैं यह जानना चाहिये क्योंकि उन लोगों ने जो संकल्प पारित किया है वह कम से कम विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा प्रेरित संकल्प नहीं है ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है तो उस की अहमियत को समझना चाहिये और वह सचमुच क्या चाहते हैं इस को देखना चाहिए। किस तरह की सहूलियत देने से वह प्रगति कर सकते हैं इस बात को देखना चाहिए।

तीसरा निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम सचमुच में आसाम को सुरक्षित

[श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह]

रखना चाहते हैं तो केवल कानूनी शक्तियों अपने लोगों के हाथ में देते रहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। असल चीज यह है कि वहां विदेशियों के षड्यंत्र का गढ़ यह बनता जा रहा है उस को समझना चाहिए। इन विदेशी षड्यंत्रों के अगुवा विदेशी ईसाई लोग हैं जो वहां घुसे हुए हैं, वह उन की गरीबी और नासमझी का फायदा उठा रहे हैं, उन के पिछड़ेपन का फायदा उठा रहे हैं, और उन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में ही रह कर वे हमारे पिछड़े हुये भाइयों को हिन्दुस्तान के उस इलाके के रहने वाले लोगों को गुमराह कर रहे हैं अतः इस मामले में कत्तई रियायत नहीं करनी चाहिए। ऐसे जो विदेशी ईसाई लोग वहां हैं उन को वहां से तुरंत रवाना कर देना चाहिए। उन का वहां बना रहना ठीक नहीं है।

अत्यन्त आवश्यक चौथी बात यह है कि उस इलाके की प्रगति के लिए यातायात के साधन, सड़कें इत्यादि को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए जिससे वहां के वह खतरनाक जंगल जहां षड्यंत्र किए जाते हैं जहां कि विरोधी नागा नेताओं की ट्रेनिंग होती है, वहां आवागमन सरल हो सके, इस दृष्टि से वहां प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये। उस काम को वहां प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए जिस से कोई भी हिस्सा आसाम के भीतर का ऐसा न रह जाये जो कि पहुंच के बाहर हो। यह थोड़े से सुझाव करके मैं भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Mr. Chairman, this subject of Nagaland has been discussed in the forum of this House a number of times before, sometimes in the form of questions and answers during the Question Hour and sometimes in response to calling-attention notices; so, there is really nothing new which the Government can reveal about our policy in regard to Nagaland, nor are there any new suggestions put forward by hon. Members, who took part in this debate. However, this did give hon. Members another opportunity for airing their views and putting forward their suggestions regarding this very complicated and intricate problem of Nagaland. I am sure that the Government would greatly benefit from all the suggestions which hon. Members have put forward and the constructive suggestions made by them will be considered very seriously; utmost consideration will be given to them by Government whenever the time comes to review their policy with regard to Nagaland.

During the course of the debate two points of views have been put forward by hon. Members who participated in the debate. There was one set of Members who advocated that we should follow a tough line or a tough policy instead of carrying on negotiations with the underground Nagas; that we should try and crush the whole movement by the force of arms. The other set of speakers, who are in a majority I am happy to note, were those who are in agreement with the policy that the Government is following in regard to Nagaland at present. They are of the view that the present conciliatory policy of the Government should be continued, negotiations should be carried on and we should try to win over even those extremist elements of Nagas who do not see eye to eye with us at present; that we should win them over by persuading them and by pointing out to them the wisdom of throwing on their lot with Indian and that their future lies with this country rather than forcing our decision on them by force of arms.

To those hon. Members, who advocate a policy of force, who say that we should not carry on negotiations with them, I would only say this much that before this agreement on suspension of operations came into existence, for nearly ten years or more a lot of killing and strife went on in Nagaland. We tried that method before but we did not succeed very much.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The whole House knows the result of that. Ultimately no solution came out of that warfare.

For the last four or five years, after the suspension of operations came into force, the present policy

of the Government is being followed and we should be in a position now to make a very dispassionate assessment of the achievement of that policy. I can say categorically on behalf of Government that the present policy has paid great dividends, inasmuch as today, though some Members may not agree with me, quite a large majority of the people in Nagaland, from among the underground also, is in favour of this policy and sees eye to eye with Government on this point but sometimes they cannot come forward and put across their viewpoint for various reasons. When we carry on talks with them and negotiate with them, they are one with us on the point that their future lies with India and that they too would like the whole problem to be settled peacefully and through negotiations. They do not want that hostile activities should be resumed on the part of the Nagas or Government should take punitive measures or start military operations.

So, in the balance we can make out that this policy has paid dividends. Today a large majority of the Naga population is with our point of view and those extremist elements among the underground, who are, still talking in terms of independence and who still want to resume hostilities, are, if I may use the word, being slowly isolated. It is true that these people are acting in a very irresponsible and anti-national manner. They are hobnobbing with China. Their contacts with Pakistan and all the help that they are getting from there is in the knowledge of Government. We do realise that this is a very important and strategic and sensitive area and we do not like any foreign power to interfere in an area which is of very great and vital importance to us.

Hon. Members should not think that we are completely oblivious of all the developments over there. We are very vigilant. We are keeping our eyes open. We will not allow things to go that far that they get out of hand.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : इतना सब होने के बाद भी वहां झगड़े क्यों होते हैं ? आप कहते हैं कि आप सतर्क हैं, तैयार हैं, फिर भी गड़बड़ चल रही है ।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We must realise that they are our kith and kin; they are our own people. We cannot art in a manner as the British Government or imperialist power can do. One hon. Member said that we should have acted like the British Government and that we should have crushed them. An imperialist power could have done that. But for a Government of the type we have here, it is not possible to take such measures against our own people. We are appealing to them, to their sense of patriotism, their good sense, that they should not indulge in such activities and that it is in their own interest that they should throw in their lot with India, that they should not think in terms of independence, secession, etc.

What I say is that these developments which have come to our notice are causing a great deal of anxiety. We are fully aware of them and their implications. As I said earlier on, we do not welcome the idea of any foreign power or any neighbour of ours to try to fish in troubled waters. We do not like their interference. We are keeping our eyes open.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी विदेशी हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This point has been explained earlier on. We try our very best to see that these people are not able to cross our border and go to China and Pakistan. Our Security Forces take every possible action to stop it. But, as it has been said in the past, it is not absolutely possible to stop these people from going across the border in small batches of two or three, getting arms and coming back in the same manner. We try our best to stop it. Some new measures have been taken to stop their infiltration into this country after their going out of the country to seek help and arms from China. We are taking every possible action to stop them from crossing our border. I would like to

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

assure the House that these developments are getting our utmost attention. We are anxious about them. I can assure the House that we will not allow these things to go on. There is a certain limit up to which we can be patient with the Underground Nagas. But the moment we see that the things have gone too far, I am sure, suitable action will be taken against them. I would appeal to those misguided Underground Nagas who are our kith and kin that they should come back to the path of reason and sanity and should give up their demand of independence and secession.

During the course of the debate, a number of other points were raised. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta was in favour of using force. To that, I have already replied. The other point which was raised was that there are some foreign missionaries who are carrying on some mischievious activities in Nagaland. In that connection, I have this much to say that whatever may have happened in the past about which I do not know, about the mischief created by foreign missionaries, at present there are no foreign missionaries in Nagaland nor do we allow foreign missionaries to go to any of our sensitive areas along the border.....

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: He is misleading the House. In the subdivision of Sulhachan of Manipur, there is a foreign missionary school....*(Interruption)*.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: At the moment, I have information only about Nagaland. I cannot say about other parts. The general policy is that we restrict their entry into those areas which we consider vitally important and sensitive areas. In Nagaland, there are no foreign missionaries.

श्री रवि राय : आप सारे पूर्वोत्तर भारत के बारे में बतलायें, सिर्फ नागालैण्ड के लिये नहीं। इन ईसाई लोगों के द्वारा जो गड़बड़ हो रही है, उस के बारे में बतायें।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I was merely saying that in Nagaland there is no such activity as he referred to. There are no foreign missionaries there. Of course, there are some Christians over there. But the entire Church has been Indianised. It is in the hands of the Indians. There are three or four European ladies who are working as school teachers but they are not taking part in any missionary activities. They are being kept there with the consent of the Nagaland Government. They are carrying on only educational activity with the consent of the Nagaland Government. That is with the approval ... *(Interruption)*.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जानकारी आपने किस के द्वारा मंगाई है—अपने विभाग के द्वारा मंगाई है या किसी और के द्वारा ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: About foreign missionaries, this is our information. The information is given to us by the Nagaland Government. This is the correct information.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: He is misleading the House. In Manipur, in the sub-division of Sulhachan, there is a foreign missionary school. The Government has allowed them to work there. Still he is misleading the House. *(Interruption)*.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Another point raised was that some of these Underground Nagas are taking advantage of the suspension of operations....

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : मिनिस्टर साहब, बतायें कि कितने परसेन्टेज.....

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I am not yielding.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, वहां की सरकार के कुछ मंत्री भी इस में शामिल हैं जो उन को बढ़ावा देते हैं—क्या इस के बारे में जानकारी की है ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Another point raised by Maj. Ranjit Singh was about regrouping of villages all along the border line. During the course of his speech, he said that sometime back Mr. Chagla, the then Foreign Minister, gave an assurance that the scheme of regrouping villages all along the border will be carried out. I have

checked up and I have found out that Mr. Chagla never gave an assurance of that nature.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : What do you mean ? It is in the proceedings.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I have checked up and found out that no such assurance was given.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you want to yield, please sit down and hear him.

श्री राम चरण : वहां मिशनरीज हैं या नहीं हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the Minister wants to yield, he should sit down and hear him. Both of you cannot go on speaking.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I was merely saying that such ideas have been put forward by a number of people in the country and the Government has given its utmost consideration to it. What I was trying to say was that no such assurance was given on behalf of the Government by the then Foreign Minister.

Some other hon. Members have taken the view that instead of solving this problem by force of arms, we should carry on our negotiations with them and that we should try to win over the people of Nagaland by bringing them over to India and by showing them what India is like, what developments we have made and to bring about cultural integration between the two. I am fully in agreement with the suggestion put forward by the hon. Members. Every attempt is made by us to give opportunities to people from Nagaland, whether they are students or other people in different walks of life, to come and to go on Bharat Darshan tours. Such tours have been arranged and they are proving very fruitful indeed. I agree that we should do something more about it and that we should continue to do so.

The other point raised was that we should also make every possible effort to bring about the economic development of the region. So far as the means of transportation and economic development is concerned, I would agree with the hon. Members that we do feel it is a very important matter and that we should do everything possible to bring about early economic development. In that respect, I may add that there is a responsible, duly-elected, Government in Nagaland and that Government is doing extremely good work in regard to the question of economic development of that area and the Government of India is giving every possible help to that Government. Whatever their needs and requirements are, they are met by the Central Government. But we are prepared to give any additional aid that they ask for to strengthen their hands and to bring about a development of the region which we think is also very important.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : What about the enhanced rates of pension ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Then, there was the point raised by Shri Samar Guha about the question of the demand of Nagaland for a separate Governor. This is a new development and a demand of the nature has come and it is being considered by the Government. But no decision has yet been taken on that matter.

Sir, I have covered most of the points which the hon. Members raised here during the debate and about any other suggestions or points that may have been left out, which I have not been able to reply, I can assure he House that a proper note has been taken of all the points. As I said earlier, we will give those suggestions our utmost consideration and such of those suggestions which are practical, we shall, certainly try to implement them in future.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What about helping the ex-servicemen in Nagaland ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : That proposal is under consideration. With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बलरामपुर) मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नागालैण्ड और उसी जगह के जो दूसरे सीमावर्ती स्थान हैं, उन में आपका बार्डर रोड डवेलपमेंट आर्गेनाइजेशन या जनरल रिजर्व फोर्स

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

के लोग काम करते हैं और वे शायद परिवहन मंत्रालय के अधीन हैं, उनको ऐसी खतरनाक जगहों पर काम करना होता है और शायद आपको मालूम होगा कि कोहिमा से दीमापुर तक जो सैनिक आते हैं उनकी घड़ियां तक सैनिक आफिसर रख लेते हैं और फिर दूसरे तरीकों से भेजते हैं क्योंकि वह बड़ी खतरनाक जगह है तो वहां पर जो रोड आर्गेनाइजेशन के लोग काम करते हैं या जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियरिंग फोर्स के आदमी काम करते हैं उनके पास हथियार नहीं होते हैं—नागा तो आपकी सशस्त्र सेनाओं पर भी हमला कर देते हैं—वह निश्चिन्तता से कार्य कर सकें उन को हथियार देने और उनकी प्रोटेक्शन का पूरा इन्तजाम करेंगे ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : वहां सरकार की इस सम्बंध में पूरी जिम्मेदारी है, वह उनकी पूरी इमदाद करती है, अगर आर्मी की इमदाद की जरूरत होती है तो वह भी दी जाती है। छोटे मोटे हादसे तो होते रहते हैं लेकिन कोशिश यह की जाती है कि जो आदमी काम कर रहे हैं उनकी पूरी सुरक्षा रहे और किसी किस्म का खतरा न आये।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन फोर्सेज को भी आप आर्म्ड करेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : न मालूम किस फोर्स के लिए माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं। वहां तो सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज मौजूद हैं, पुलिस भी है फिर तीसरी फोर्स आप कौन सी चाहते हैं।

16.00 Hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.01 Hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and redelimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and redelimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely....

namely, the 18 names given in the order paper,

"Shri R. S. Arumugam, Shri C. K. Chakrapani, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Shri N. T. Das, Shri G. Y. Krishnan, Shri N. R. Laskar, Shri Raja Venkatappa Naik, Shri J. H. Patel, Shri Deorao S. Patil, Shri Trilokshah Lal Priendra Shah, Shrimati Rajni Devi, Shri Ram Charan, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao, Shri K. Subravelu, Shri P. R. Thakur, Shri Ramchandra Ulaka, Shri Asoka Mehta....".

With your permission, I would like to add four more names, namely,

"Shri M. G. Uikey, Shri S. M. Siddayya, Shri Kartik Oraon, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, and"

and then,

"11 members from Rajya Sabha;

"That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

"that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

"that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

"that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): What will be the strength of the Committee now?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: The total will be 33—22 from the Lok Sabha, namely, the 18 members the names of whom are given in the Order Paper, and four more namely, Shri M. G. Uikey, Shri Siddayya, Shri Kartik Oraon and Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, and 11 from Rajya Sabha.

I have been informed that the Business Advisory Committee has been of the opinion that, in order to save time, reference to the Joint Committee be made without any discussion. Therefore, I would not like to add anything at this stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and redelimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and redelimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely, Shri R. S. Arumugam, Shri C. K. Chakrapani, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Shri N. T. Das, Shri G. Y. Krishnan, Shri N R. Laskar, Shri Raja Venkatappa Naik, Shri J. H. Patel, Shri Deorao S. Patil, Shri Trilokshah Lal Priendra Shah, Shrimati Rajni Devi, Shri Ram Charan, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao, Shri K. Subravelu, Shri P. R. Thakur, Shri Ramchandra Ulaka, Shri M. G. Uikey, Shri S. M. Siddayya, Shri Kartik Oraon, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri Asoka Mehta and 11 from Rajya Sabha;

"that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

"that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

"that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

"that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

16.04 HRS.

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 22 names....

You will notice that in the printed list there are only 20 names. Now some

[Shri K. C. Pant]

changes have been made in the list which appears in the order of today, and two more names have been added. These changes have been made with the permission of the Chair. The changes in the names have been cleared with the concerned Parties. I shall now read out the names :

"Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj, Shri S. S. Kothari in the place of Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti, Shri N. Dandekar, Shri C. T. Dhandapani, Shri G. S. Dhillon, Shri Madhu Limaye in the place of Shri S. M. Joshi, Shri C. M. Kedaria, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Samarendra Kundu, Shri Lalit Sen, Shri Indrajit Gupta in the place of Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Shri Krishna Chandra Pant, Shri S. R. Rane in the place of Shri Deorao S. Patil, Shri Thirumala Rao in the place of Shri R. Dasaratha Rama Reddy, Shri Dwaipayan Sen, Shri K. N. Tewari....

The two names which are not in the order paper and which have now been added are :

"Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, Shri Sadhu Ram....

and

"Shri Morarji Desai with instructions to report within one month."

Hon. members would recall the statement made by the Deputy Prime Minister in this House on December 14, 1967, on social control over commercial banks. He outlined in that statement the major steps, administrative and legislative, that the Government intended to take to implement the decision to have effective social control over the functioning of commercial banks. In pursuance of the scheme of social control, the National Credit Council at the all-India level has already been set up and it had its first meeting on the 16th instant. It is seized of the basic issues relating to the budgeting and planning of overall credit, and I hope that, in course of time, the Council will be in a position to indicate appropriate guidelines regarding allocation of credit which will require implementation by the commercial banks.

As will be clear from the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill, its main object is to amend the Banking Regulation Act, to incorporate certain new provisions with a view to extending effective social control over banks. The commercial banks have to take actual credit decisions in the light of the guidelines that may be indicated to them. The Bill seeks to ensure that they are properly oriented for such purposes, that the Reserve Bank's powers are adequately widened to secure implementation of such guidelines or matters having a bearing on them, and that Government is vested with suitable powers to acquire the business of the banking company in the event of persistent failure on its part to comply with the Reserve Bank's directions.

The Bill, as the hon. members will concede, is one with wider implications, dealing as it does with the activities of one of the most important sectors of the economy. Moreover, although every case has been taken in drafting the Bill, there is no denying that the drafting had to be completed within a comparatively short time. We would, therefore, like to have the benefit of the close scrutiny and counsel which only a Select Committee of the House can give in regard to the drafting of the Bill.

Since the Bill was introduced, a number of suggestions have been received from many quarters and I would take this opportunity of referring here in general terms only to the relatively more important suggestions which could be usefully examined by the Select Committee within the basic frame-work of the Bill.

I would in particular refer to Clause 5 of the Bill prohibiting granting loans and advances and giving guarantees to Directors and the concerns in which they are interested. Hon. Members have expressed concern on more than one occasion that a dominant group or persons who happen to be on the Board of Directors of the Banks exercise undue influence on the bank management in getting loans for themselves and their concerns. The proposed section is intended to eliminate to such influence. I share this concern which has been voiced

by hon. Members and would like it to be ensured that the prohibition comes into force as soon as possible after the enactment of the Bill. I think that the period of three years which is the time proposed in the clause to be allowed to banks to liquidate their existing advances to Directors and their concerns, except where there is a contractual obligation for a specific period, may be reduced further, say, to a period of one year. I also propose to have the present draft amplified to cover also the members of the Advisory Boards which are being set up by foreign Banks and also members of local or Advisory Committees of any Indian bank as well. I have, however, received representations that the present draft might create certain hardship or dislocation which may be avoided without any dilution of the basic intention underlying the present draft. It has been pointed out that the freezing of loans and advances on a particular date might create difficulties in the operation of cash credit or over-draft account and the outstanding advances may be allowed to fluctuate within the credit limits already sanctioned. It has been represented that the prohibition on loans to companies in which the lending bank's director is a director should not apply in respect of advances to companies which are subsidiary companies of the Banking company or to non-profit making companies registered under Sec. 25 of the Companies Act or to companies in which the Government have a majority shareholding. Also it has been argued that persons with special qualifications and experience and who are on the Boards of Banks and who hold mere qualification shares need not suffer from this prohibition as this would restrict the choice of banks to have on their Boards competent and professional people who happened to be their constituents. I should, however, make it clear that we would not like the basic structure of the section altered except to the extent of making any marginal relaxations which would not directly or indirectly create any apprehension or leave any scope for the exercise of any influence in the granting of loans to Directors or their concerns. Subject to this the Select Committee could possible consider any proposal to amend the section to remove any genuine operational or legal difficulties in applying the prohibition. These suggestions as also any other suggestions which the hon. Members might like to make may be usefully considered by the Select Committee.

I would now turn to another important provision of the Bill which has been the subject matter of considerable criticism, *viz.*, the proposed Section 36 AD. Let me at the outset clarify the basic objective of this section. Banks are primarily service institutions and have to function as efficient and disciplined units. Otherwise, the objective underlying the social control over banks will be frustrated. Banks are governed by the Negotiable Instruments Act and have certain responsibilities to discharge towards the public and also their constituents who are their borrowers and depositors. If there is any deliberate obstruction or intimidation within the premises of an office or outside which affects its functioning, it has implications which are far more serious than adoption of similar practices in individual commercial or business establishments. We have received representations urging that this provision should be withdrawn as it affects the legitimate trade union activities of the employees. As the hon. Members would appreciate, this is based on a mis-apprehension of the scope and purpose of the proposed section. It is not intended to curb any legitimate trade union activities. What the proposed section purports to do is to prohibit any person from indulging in certain forms of undesirable activities which might affect or undermine the normal functioning of a bank. In the proposed Bill the right to launch prosecution in terms of this section has been restricted to the Reserve Bank or any person authorised in this behalf. We have considered the matter carefully and are of the view that it will be inappropriate to restrict the right and it should be open to any aggrieved party whether it be a bank or any other person—an employee or constituent of the bank—to file a complaint to the appropriate court.

Apart from these there are two minor amendments which may be considered

[Shri K. C. Pant]

by the Select Committee. Sub-clause (a) might be modified making it clear that there should also be no obstruction to any person not only from entering the office or place of business of a banking company but also from leaving its premises. Also there should be a prohibition on any kind of demonstration by any person inside the bank premises whether such demonstration is decent or indecent. I hope the hon. Members would appreciate the circumstances in which it has become necessary to incorporate this provision in the present Bill.

Apart from the amendments to the Banking Regulation Act, we have taken this opportunity of proposing certain amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act and the State Bank of India Act. We have also in view a few minor clarificatory amendments mostly of a drafting nature to these Acts and these will be moved at the appropriate stage in the Select Committee. Sir, I now move the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 22 members, namely :—

Shri Frank Anthony
Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj
Shri S. S. Kothari
Shri N. Dandekar
Shri C. T. Dhandapani
Shri G. S. Dhillon
Shri Madhu Limaye
Shri C. M. Kedaria
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani
Shri Samarendra Kundu
Shri Lalit Sen
Shri Indrajit Gupta
Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh
Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
Shri S. R. Rane
Shri Thirumala Rao
Shri Dwaipayan Sen
Shri N. K. Tewari
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu
Shri Sadhu Ram
Shri Morarji Desai

with instructions to report within one month."

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Madam Chairman, I rise to object to this Bill on the ground that it is not constitutional. I do not know whether in bringing this Bill the Ministry had in mind the judgement of the Supreme Court in *Gorakhnath* vs. *The State of Punjab*. In that judgment it has been made abundantly clear that no rights, no fundamental rights may be touched by Government without giving adequate compensation as provided in Art. 314. Now, no doubt, the Government has been subject to pressure from their own side. No doubt, even those who could have resisted this Bill, the Bankers, have been subject to a sense of self-preservation. But, here, in this House we have to preserve the majesty of the law and I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that this judgement has been considered. This Bill which seriously limits the rights to property and takes away the control of the Bank is unconstitutional.

16.18 HRS.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Amrit Nahata.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): What about the point of order the hon. Member has raised, Sir ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, it is an unconstitutional debate. You have to give a ruling.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): It is constitutional.

सभापति महोदय : अभी जो आपत्ति उठाई गई है उसके बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि इस बिल के ऊपर हाउस में डिबेट हो रहा है और माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो इस बिल

को थ्री आउट कर सकते हैं, ऐक्सैप्ट कर सकते हैं या अमेंड कर सकते हैं, इसलिए इस प्रकार की उनकी आपत्ति वैलिड नहीं है।

श्री कोशिक।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, are you ruling it out of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want that the debate should continue. It can be thrown out or accepted. I do not think the constitutional objection which you have raised is valid.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK (Chanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in assessing the utility or the otherwise of the Bill on the anvil, we have to look around and to collate our position. The slogan of 'Socialism', 'Communism' and 'Social Controls' are all borrowed by us from other countries and there have been several experiments carried out by other countries in this regard and, therefore, it is necessary to look to the experiences in this regard and collate our position whether the present Bill is going to be of any utility or not.

The socialists in Great Britain, Sweden and other countries have now given up the idea of State ownership and they have reverted actually to the system of private enterprise. Even Russia, from which country we have been drawing inspiration from day to day, has also relented on this question of State ownership and it has now reverted to profit-making motive and market economy. Similar trends are also observed everywhere and therefore the communists countries as well as the socialist countries are reverting from State ownership to the private ownership. Now, it is a matter for consideration whether the present legislation which is being debated now will serve any purpose whatsoever. Whether this will be useful at all is a matter which has to be taken into consideration very seriously. To me it appears certain that it is not a desirable legislation. Now, in spite of that, the politicians here want the public sector and they want nationalisation; and they have nationalised the Life Insurance Corporation. The foreign trade, food trade and so many other trades have been nationalised. But, Sir, what is the result? The result has been that we have deficit financing, inflation, bankruptcy and the ruin of our economy. This is the result to which we have arrived at. Therefore, we have to see really whether it is not foolhardiness for us in this contingency to accept this legislation as being helpful to us.

The second point that I would submit is this. The banking system in India is a mixed one. That is, there are banks in the State sector, there are banks in the private sector. There are commercial banks. Over and above all these banks, we have the Reserve Bank of India which has control over all other banks in this country. The object of this is to have a social control. If really the present Banking Regulations Act and the Reserve Bank of India Act had not the provisions necessary to control the banking system and the way advances are made, certainly, Sir, I would have said that certain laws would be necessary, in order to control the banking system. But the banking laws that are operating contain enough provisions. The banking laws operating in this country, as existing on the statute-book, make enough provisions for social control on banks. This is the point that I wish to submit, that this Bill is not at all necessary and this is redundant. It has become a characteristic feature of our Government not to think clearly. There is some confused thinking and there is no clear thinking at all. We have accepted a mixed economy as our principle and in case of mixed economy the consideration should be pragmatic and should not be doctrinaire. There have been charges of mismanagement. And I submit, Sir what are those charges? How are they substantiated? They are simply arguments in the air. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there have been any complaints from the share-holders, from the twelve million depositors or from the Reserve Bank of India which exercises control over the functioning of all these commercial banks?

Simply to say that there have been complaints, without actually putting forward such complaints for the perusal of the Members of the House is something like advancing arguments in the

[Shri K. M. Koushik]

air. In fact, the Deputy Prime Minister's statement in para 15 clearly states like this. I quote :

> "The Indian banking system has attained stability and strength over the last fifteen years. Of the developing countries, we are indeed fortunate enough to have fairly well-developed capital and money market, and for all **its existing shortcomings and weaknesses**, the banking system, as an integral part of the money market, has given a good account of itself."

This certificate from the Deputy Prime Minister will very clearly show that there is absolutely nothing which makes the present legislation necessary in order to have a control over the banks. This certificate is clear and as a matter of fact, no more argument would be necessary to say that the present legislation is unnecessary to control the affairs of any banks, and commercial banks in particular.

Now, in the same statement he makes a statement that there are certain shortcomings. What are those shortcomings? The alleged shortcomings are the following, namely :

(i) The commercial banks have not equitably distributed credit facilities to small-scale industries and agriculture;

(ii) The resources of the banks are misused for the benefit of directors and their concerns; and

(iii) The banks have helped the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few businessmen.

These are the three shortcomings which have been mentioned in the statement which has been made by the Deputy Prime Minister.

Now, before going to discuss these individually, I would like to submit this, that in our economy, as it is undeveloped, distributional considerations are absolutely unimportant. And what is required is a rapid growth by larger outturn of goods and services. This is actually the principle on which we should proceed. If it has not appealed to the Reserve Bank that the present banking system needs any control for all these years that it has been in existence, it is a poor commentary on the working of the Reserve Bank; and it speaks very little of the efficiency of the Reserve Bank. On the other hand it borders on incompetence.

Coming to the shortcomings, it has been said that there has not been sufficient agricultural credit. This is one of the shortcomings that has been put up. Commercial banks, they say, are non-responsive to agricultural credit. Now, it is an absolutely unjust statement, as I will presently show. Banks in our country are modelled on the English pattern. And there, the bank advances are made to trade and industry. Similarly, even here, because they have been modelled on the English pattern, the banks are expected to give credit and advance loans only to trade and industry. This has been accepted impliedly and expressly by the Government, and at no time, as a matter of fact, any exception has been taken to this policy. No directive was ever given either by the Government or by the Reserve Bank to change the policy to advance loans to the agriculturists.

Therefore, when this policy was accepted that the commercial banks in this country are intended only to give loans to trade and industry, now to come up and say that you have not advanced sufficient loans to the agricultural sector is something which is, I should say, most unjustified and unwarranted. After all, these commercial banks are trustees of the shareholders' and depositors' money. Now, they cannot freely distribute this money to the farmers, as it is done in the case of State Government's Taccavi loans or cooperative loans, for the simple reason that the farmer's capacity to repay depends on timely monsoon. And therefore, these commercial banks cannot advance loans to the agriculturists for the simple reason that unless the banks are satisfied with the capacity of the particular farmer to repay, they cannot hazard public money which is in trust with them. That is why this was not insisted upon and actually prohibited.

Then, coming to the Reserve Bank of India, I would say this. The Reserve

Bank has an overall control and can do and undo things so far as commercial banks are concerned. Now, the Reserve Bank has not done anything in the way of issuing directives to the commercial banks so far as loans to the agricultural sector is concerned. Unless the functioning of the commercial banks are criticised either by the Government or a directive is issued by the Reserve Bank, they have no reason to think that their policy needs any change, so far as agricultural credit is concerned.

So, it is not now open to the Finance Minister to come before this House and criticise these commercial banks, saying that they are non-responsive to the agricultural credit. Again there was a Banking Enquiry Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. There was also the Rural Credit Survey Committee under the chairmanship of Shri V. L. Mehta and they had definitely made a recommendation to Government, which has been accepted by Government, that the commercial banks are not to enter into the field of agricultural credit. In addition, the co-operative societies had also kicked up a row and said that the commercial banks should not enter into the field of rural credit and rural credit should be a monopoly of this. That was the demand put forward by the co-operatives and that had been accepted by Government.

16.31 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In addition to that, Government have themselves now established branches of the State Bank of India in all the rural areas so that the State Bank itself could advance rural credits in case of necessity.

With this background, if Government say that the commercial banks have been at fault in not being responsive to the needs of agricultural credit, I submit that that is not a fair statement. It is not open to them to make such a statement. In fact, Government themselves were eager to see that the commercial banks should not enter into the agricultural sector and Government had accepted the recommendations of the committees that they had set up. Therefore, now to turn round and say that the commercial banks have not been responsive to the agricultural sector's needs is something which we cannot accept as just; rather, it is most unjust and unwarranted.

The State Bank of India is a hundred per cent Government concern and was directed to open branches in all the rural areas and there are several branches now for advancing agricultural credit. If we examine the performance of the State Bank in this regard with the impetus given by Government to the State Bank, we would find that the performance of the State Bank is absolutely poor and is no better than that of the commercial banks. If we see the performance of the commercial banks and the advances made by them, we shall find that they have advanced loans to sugar factories, tea plantations, coffee plantations and rubber plantations, and agro-industries, invested in debentures of land mortgage banks, and advanced money to co-operative societies, all extending to nearly Rs. 300 crores. In the face of this to say that the commercial banks have not shown a good performance is absolutely false. Besides, they were prevented and prohibited by Government themselves who said that they should not enter into the agricultural sector. In spite of that, Rs. 300 crores has been advanced for various purposes. So, it is difficult to understand with what face my hon. friends opposite come before the House and say that the commercial banks have not discharged their responsibilities, and, therefore, this present Bill is necessary.

The next charge which has been made is that the commercial banks have not given as much money to the small-scale industries as they ought to have done. The statistics very clearly show that 65 to 70 per cent of the borrowers from big banks are the small-scale industries people, and about 85 to 90 per cent of the borrowers from the medium type of banks were from the small-scale industries; the amount advanced come to Rs. 28 crores in 1961 and in 1966 the advance increased to Rs. 91 crores. It is a matter for credit that wherever applications were made for loans by these

[Shri K. M. Koushik]

small-scale industries people, the applications were not rejected, rather, the number of applications rejected is infinitely small. If the rejected applications are scrutinised it would be found that there were some difficiencies; probably there was proper security wanting and the small-scale industry man could not provide the security and, therefore, the applications might have been rejected on that account. After all, when a loan is given by a bank, be it a Government bank or a private bank, certain conditions have to be fulfilled. Every banking concern has to fulfil certain procedural formalities and fulfil certain conditions. It is possible that certain applicants from the small-scale industries might not have fulfilled certain conditions on account of which their applications may have been rejected. In fact, I have not been aware, nor has any material been placed before the House to show that any application from the small-scale industries has been rejected for no valid reasons.

The Reserve Bank of India was also aware of this position. They have overall control. But in spite of that, the Reserve Bank of India itself has at no time objected to the mode of dealing with cash or giving advances by the commercial banks. Therefore, it was understood explicitly or impliedly that whatever the commercial banks were doing in this regard was perfectly correct and there was no question of any applications from the small-scale industries not having been favoured by the commercial banks.

The third complaint is that the resources have been used in a monopolistic manner. If we see the balance-sheets of leading banks, the total advances made by them amount to Rs. 1480 crores, out of which the directors have taken only Rs. 149 crores, which is hardly 10 per cent of the total advances made. I do not know by what stretch of imagination it can be said that the directors have monopolised the concerns. I do not know by what stretch of imagination such an allegation is levelled and such criticism is made against the directors; it is based only on surmise and is really not based on facts.

In fact, the loan applications by the directors are scrutinised by the Reserve Bank and it is only after their scrutiny and with their permission, the loans are given to the directors. Is there anything on record before the House to show that the directors were given any such loans against the orders of the Reserve Bank ? There is no such thing. Further, I would submit that the Reserve Bank itself has not in any way criticised the policy of working of the commercial banks. Therefore, it is natural to assume that working of the commercial banks was on the right lines.

There is also no material on record to show that there is any concentration of economic power. Shri Morarji Desai himself has clearly said in para 2 of his statement that what the banks have done was correct because Government issued the licences and the parties had started the factories, and at that stage to deny them of the capital was something sinning, and, therefore, the commercial banks were perfectly justified in advancing loans to these big persons so that the amount invested by them may not be wasted especially in view of the need for greater productivity. That is what the Finance Minister himself has admitted in his statement. If there has been concentration of economic power, it is due to the mistake of the Government in having given licences to one party or to a few parties only. The mistake lies with Government and not with the banks.

Therefore, none of the arguments advanced in favour of this Bill is valid; in fact, all these arguments are imaginary. There is absolutely no foundation in them, and, therefore, the Bill has no basis and hence it should be thrown out.

Now, what is at the back of this legislation ? If hon. Members of the House will read the Congress election manifesto, they will find that the Congress is afraid that the concentration of economic power will bring about the downfall of the Congress Government because they feel whoever has the economic power will rule the country. That is what has been clearly stated. I have got the quotation here with me but I do not want to take up the time of the

House by reading it out. What is passing in the minds of the Congress people, the fear that is gripping them is that if there is concentration of economic power, there is a possibility of the Congress Government coming down, and, therefore, they want to safeguard their position, and that is why this Bill is being sponsored here.

My submission is that that is not the way to look at the matter. Somehow, Government want politicians to enter into every field and they want to make provisions for every Congressman in some form or the other. Even in this Bill there are some places created which are intended probably for the politicians who fail at the elections and who have no other source; perhaps, those people are going to be put in those places. Of course, it might be the Congress Government in power today, and tomorrow it might be some other Government. But I would submit that to make these commercial banks bureaucratised and politically minded and influenced by politicians is something which is most annoying, and we should not be parties to it.

Now they want to have control over bank funds with the result that they will have full control over the electorate, full control over the industrialists so that their power will be absolutely safe and they cannot be dislodged. This is the idea behind this Bill.

In conclusion, I would only say this. After all, they have nationalised so many things. They have put their hands into various things. They have entered the field of even cultural activities. The preparation of text-books has become a nationalised affairs. I would only caution my Congress friends and the sponsor of this Bill and quote the Hindi saying :

"जहां चरण पड़े सन्तन के, वहां बंटाधार"

Wherever you have put your feet in, it is completely smashed. So please take care. If you want to do it, do it. But it will be at the risk, and to the ruin, of the country.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि बैंकों पर सामाजिक नियंत्रण लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है, उसकी आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी । अभी मेरे पूर्व वक्ता माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि बैंकों के ख़िलाफ़ जो शिकायतें की गई हैं, वे ग़लत हैं । यह शिकायत की जाती है कि बैंकों ने कृषि के लिए ऋण नहीं दिया है । माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि प्राइवेट बैंकों ने कृषि के लिए 300 करोड़ रुपये दिये । लेकिन जब वह ये आंकड़े देने लगे, तो सचाई प्रकट हो गई । प्राईवेट बैंकों के पास हिन्दुस्तान के ग़रीब मध्यम वर्ग लोगों के करीब 3500 करोड़ रुपये जमा हैं, जिन में से केवल 300 करोड़ रुपये कृषि के लिए दिये गये हैं और वे पी० टी० प्लान्टेशन्ज, रबर प्लान्टेशन्ज और बड़ी बड़ी एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज को दिये गये हैं । जिस को हम छोटा किसान, मध्यम किसान, कहते हैं, उस को एक पैसा भी इन बैंकों ने नहीं दिया है । देश के सामने यह आंकड़े मौजूद हैं कि बैंकों द्वारा जितना भी ऋण दिया गया है, उस का एक प्रतिशत भी कृषि के लिए नहीं दिया गया है । बड़े बड़े प्लान्टेशन्ज को ऋण देना कृषि को ऋण देना नहीं माना जा सकता है । हमारे देश में जो छोटे उद्योग हैं, सहकारी उद्योग हैं, छोटे-छोटे मिल्सी हैं और हमारे जो नौजवान इंजीनियर वगैरह बेकारी से छुटकारा पाने के लिए कोआपरेटिव्ज बना कर इंडस्ट्रीज लगाना चाहते हैं, उन को ये बैंक उधार नहीं देते हैं ।

मेरे पूर्व वक्ता माननीय सदस्य ने यह दलील दी कि उन बैंकों ने देश में मानोपलीज के बढ़ने और देश की सम्पत्ति के केन्द्रीयकरण में जो मदद की है, उस में बैंकों का कोई दोष नहीं है । उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार ने बड़े बड़े मानोपलीज्स्ट्स को लाइसेंस दिये और बाद में बैंकों ने उनको पैसा दिया ; इसमें बैंकों का क्या कुसूर है । लेकिन यह तो बिल्कुल उल्टी दलील है । वास्तविकता यह है कि सरकार की ओर से मानोपलिस्ट्स को लाइसेंस इसी लिए दिये गए, क्योंकि इन

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

के पीछे बैंकों की ताकत थी। बैंकों से इन को पैसा मिलता था और पैसे के जोर से ये सरकार और लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी के सामने आ कर कहते थे कि हमारे पास इतने साधन और पूंजी है, हम कारखाना लगा सकते हैं, हमें लाइसेंस दिया जाये। अगर इन लोगों के पीछे प्राइवेट बैंकों के पैसे की ताकत न होती, तो इनको लाइसेंस नहीं मिल सकते थे। और इस देश में मानोपलीज नहीं बन सकती थीं।

इतना ही नहीं, हमारे देश के विकास में जो क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन हुआ है, उसका कारण भी ये बैंक है। छोटे-छोटे कस्बों और शहरों से देश के करोड़ों गरीब लोगों का पैसा बटोर कर ये बैंक बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास जैसे बड़े शहरों में बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को पैसा देते हैं, उन के उद्योग धंधों में पैसा लगाते हैं। मैं आप को अपने शहर का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मेरा शहर, जोधपुर, दो ढाई लाख जनसंख्या का एक छोटा सा शहर है, जहां पर जनता ने इन बैंकों में लगभग पांच करोड़ रूपये जमा कराए हैं। लेकिन उस में से उस शहर के उद्योग और व्यापार में केवल पचास हजार रुपया लगाया गया है और बाकी का साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपया कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास आदि शहरों में चला गया। देश के करोड़ों गरीब लोगों से निचोड़-निचोड़ कर ये बैंक पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं और उस के द्वारा बड़े बड़े धनपतियों और धन्ना सेठों की मदद करते हैं। यही कारण है कि देश के विकास में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन हुआ है और मानोपलीज बढ़ी है।

इन बैंकों ने स्पेकुलेशन, सट्टे, को भी बेहद तरजीह दी है, प्रोत्साहन दिया है। देश में जितना रुपया है, उस से आठ दस गुणा रुपये का चलन ये बैंक कर देते हैं, जिस से इनफ्लेशन हुआ है। इस स्पेकुलेशन और इनफ्लेशन की वजह से कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। यही नहीं, जीवन की आवश्यक चीजों में भी इन बैंकों ने रुपया एडवांस किया है और उन में स्पेकुलेशन किया है, जिस के कारण उन चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं।

इस स्थिति में देश के सामान्य लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि उन बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुधार होना चाहिए। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्या किया जाये। हमारे फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक विशेषज्ञ से इस बारे में जांच करने के लिए कहा। उन का नाम है श्री पनन्दीकर। कहा जाता है कि वह योजना आयोग में कुछ अध्ययन करते हैं। पिछले टेलीफोन डायरैक्टरी में जब मैं ने उन का टैलीफोन नम्बर देखना चाहा, तो पाया कि उन का और लाला भरतराम का टेलीफोन नम्बर एक ही है। इस लिए उन से यही आशा की जा सकती है कि वह बैंकों के राष्ट्रीकरण का समर्थन न करें।

लेकिन बैंकों पर जो सामाजिक नियंत्रण आज किया जा रहा है, क्या वह अब तक नहीं रहा है! रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक के पास काफी शक्तियां थीं, जिन को काम में ला कर वह इन बैंकों पर नियंत्रण कर सकता था। मिसाल के तौर पर रिजर्व बैंक की इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज हैं कि सब बैंक हर शुक्रवार को अपने रिटर्न्ज भेजें, ताकि रिजर्व बैंक जांच कर सके कि कहीं वह असुरक्षित एडवांसिज तो नहीं करते हैं, जिस से उन के डूबने का खतरा हो। बैंक यह करते हैं कि सोमवार को पैसा उधार दे देते हैं और वृहस्पतवार को वापस ले लेते हैं। अगर किसी व्यापारी को पांच दिन के लिए पैसा मिल जाये, तो वह उस से वारे-न्यारे कर सकता है, स्पेकुलेट कर सकता है, माल खरीद और बेच सकता है, कीमतें बढ़ा सकता है। लेकिन बैंकों की बुक्स में कहीं यह नजर नहीं आता है। हर शुक्रवार को रिजर्व बैंक के पास रिटर्न्ज चले जाते हैं और उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं हो पाया है।

रिजर्व बैंक ने यह आदेश दिया कि जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुओं, जैसे खाद्यान्न आदि पर, पैसा उधार न दिया जाये। बैंक अपने खातों में बताते हैं कि हम ने रेडियो सेट्स

पर पैसा उधार दिया है, हमारे गोदामों में रेडियो सेट पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि उन गोदामों में खाद्यान्न, चावल, तेल, शक्कर मिलेगा। बैंकस बराबर जीवन की आवश्यक चीजों पर रुपया उधार देते हैं, लेकिन अपने खातों में कुछ और ही दिखाते हैं। इस का परिणाम यह है कि जीवन की आवश्यक चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, स्पेकुलेशन बढ़ा है और देश की जनता की तकलीफ बढ़ी है।

रिजर्व बैंक के पास आज तक बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में जो अधिकार थे, उन को भी रिजर्व बैंक काम नहीं ला सकता। मैं आपको एक ताजा मिसाल बताता हूं। सरकार ने बैंक रेट कम कर दिया, जिस के अनुसार रिजर्व बैंक ने अपना बैंक रेट कम कर दिया। अगर दूसरे देशों में सेंट्रल बैंक अपने रेट को कम कर दे, तो स्वतः सारे बैंकों का रेट कम हो जाता है। लेकिन हमारे देश में यह अजीब नजारा है कि सेंट्रल बैंक अर्थात् रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंक रेट कम करने पर भी बहुत से बैंकों ने उस को कम नहीं किया। अब कुछ बैंकों ने कर दिया है, लेकिन सारे बैंकस ने अभी भी नहीं किया है। मैं रिजर्व बैंक से कम ब्याज पर पैसा लेगें और ज्यादा ब्याज पर बाहर देंगे और इस तरह उस में भी मुनाफा कमायेंगे।

इस से स्पष्ट है कि रिजर्व बैंक अभी तक इन बैंकों पर सामाजिक नियंत्रण नहीं कर पाया और भविष्य में भी वह नहीं कर पायेगा। क्यों? बैंकिंग उद्योग एक बहुत ही सेन्सिटिव संवेदनशील, उद्योग है। रिजर्व बैंक तो सोशल कंट्रोल करना चाहेगा, लेकिन उस का दृष्टि-कोण यह है कि बैंकिंग उद्योग कहीं डूबे नहीं और यह ठीक भी है। इसी लिए वह सोशल कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर पायेगा। अगर बैंकिंग उद्योग डूबता है, तो असुरक्षा पैदा होती है और देश की पूरी मुद्रा व्यवस्था गड़बड़ा और लड़खड़ा जाती है।

मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कुछ समय पहले दक्षिण भारत, केरल, का एक बैंक फेल हो गया था, डूब गया था, उस का असर यह हुआ कि दिल्ली में यह अफ़वाह फैल गई कि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक भी शायद डूब जायेगा, हालांकि उस के डूबने की कोई बात नहीं थी, वह बहुत अच्छे आधार पर काम कर रहा था। अगर बैंक के पास एक लाख रुपया है, तो वह आठ लाख रुपये तक भी एडवांसिज दे देता है। इस को गलत नहीं माना जाता है। कोई बैंक चाहे कितने ही सुदृढ़ तरीके से, एशोर्ड तरीके से, काम क्यों न करे, लेकिन अगर अचानक ही कोई अफ़वाह फैल जाये और सारे लोग अपने अपने पैसे के लिए बैंक के पास पहुंच जायें, तो अच्छे से अच्छा बैंक भी वह नहीं दे सकता है। सारी दुनिया में बैंकों का यह सिद्धान्त है कि बैंक चलते हैं साख और विश्वास पर। थोड़ी सी अफ़वाह भी किसी भी बैंक को डुबाने में कामयाब हो सकती है। क्योंकि यह क्षेत्र ही बड़ा संवेदनशील है। यह एक ऐसी चीज है कि इन बैंकों पर किसी प्रकार का सोशल कंट्रोल चल नहीं सकता क्योंकि ज्यों ही किसी बैंक को धमकी दी जैसा कि आज तक होता रहा है, वह फौरन कहना शुरू करेंगे कि देखिए साहब, अगर आप इसके अन्दर हस्तक्षेप करते हैं तो हमारा सारा कारोबार गड़बड़ा जायगा, लोगों में अफवाह फैल जायगी, उन का विश्वास डगमगा जायगा, हमारा बैंक डूब जायगा और एक बैंक डूबता है तो दूसरे बैंक के खिलाफ भी अफवाह फैलती है, वह भी डूब जायगा, फिर तीसरा इसी तरह डूब जायगा। तो फिर रिजर्व बैंक और आप की सरकार कहेगी कि अच्छा जिस तरह चलता है चलने दो। आज इस सोशल कंट्रोल के खिलाफ यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह हमारे अधिकारों के खिलाफ चुनौती है, हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों पर प्रहार है, हम इस को नहीं कामयाब होने देंगे। मैं आप को लिख कर दे सकता हूं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि बैंकिंग उद्योग पर किसी प्रकार का सोशल कंट्रोल न दुनिया में आज तक कहीं चला है और न चल सकेगा। प्रश्न यह है कि मौलिक रूप से इस का स्वामी कौन होता है। यह पैसा जो

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

देश के करोड़ों गरीब लोगों ने जमा किया है उसका मालिक कौन हो और किस दिशा में उसका इस्तेमाल किया जाय। आज क्या होता है? बड़ा मजाक है। अगर मैं किसी बैंक के पास जाऊं उधार लेने तो बैंक सीधा सवाल पूछेगा कि आप को पैसा चाहिए? मैं कहूंगा कि जी हां तो वह पूछेगा कि आप के पास कितना पैसा है? यानी मेरे पास जितना पैसा है उस के आधार पर मैं पैसा बैंक से ले सकता हूं। लेकिन मेरे बाजुओं में ताकत है, मैं स्किल्ड आदमी हूं, दौलत पैदा कर सकता हूं और इस लिए मुझे पैसा मिले तो मैं देश की दौलत बढ़ा सकता हूं, यह हमारे बैंक नहीं देखेंगे। और यही कारण है कि चाहे कृषि का क्षेत्र हो चाहे और कोई क्षेत्र हो हमारे देश के लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को इस देश की दौलत बढ़ाने में इन बैंकों ने कोई मदद नहीं की है और न करने वाले हैं। अब इन को कहा जायगा कि कृषि के लिए आवश्यकता है, आप लोग पैसा उधार दो तो यही बड़े बड़े धन्ना सेठ जो हैं इन को वह पैसा उधार दे देंगे और बैंक यह कहेंगे कि आप ने कहा था कि कृषि के लिए पैसा दो तो हम ने पैसा दे दिया। होगा यह कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी पूंजीवाद बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर घुसेगा। छोटे-छोटे किसानो से जमीन खरीदी जायगी, उन को जमीन से उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया जायगा और कृषि में भी एक पूंजीवादी प्रणाली एक बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर आयेगी। छोटे किसान को, मध्यम किसान को, जो मेहनत करके देश की उपज बढ़ा सकते हैं, इस विधेयक के बाद भी कोई मदद नहीं मिलने वाली है और जैसा कि कि मैंने आप से निवेदन किया कि जब तक इन बैंकों पर पूरे का पूरा नियंत्रण राज्य का नहीं होगा तब तक सामाजिक नियंत्रण भी नहीं हो सकता। इन बैंकों का स्वरूप ही ऐसा है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बिना सामाजिक नियंत्रण हो नहीं सकता। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि समाज का नियंत्रण हो, राज्य का नियंत्रण हो, राज्य के और रिजर्व बैंक की देखरेख में काम किया जाय तो आवश्यक है कि पहले यह तय किया जाय कि यह उद्योग किस के स्वामित्व में चलेगा? अगर यह कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के नियंत्रण में चलेगा तो इस पर सामाजिक नियंत्रण नहीं रहेगा। अगर सामाजिक नियंत्रण करना है तो पहले इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना पड़ेगा। इसका स्वामित्व बदलना पड़ेगा और मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं कि यदि बैंकिंग उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाय तो आज जो 35 सौ करोड़ रुपया इन बैंकों में जमा है वह छः महीने के अन्दर दुगुना हो जायगा। देश के अन्दर जनता में विश्वास होगा। गांवों में इसकी शाखाएं खुलेंगी। गांव का जो किसान है उसकी आमदनी बढ़ी है। उस के पास पैसा है। वहां शाखाएं खुलेंगी तो किसान और भी पैसा उस में जमा कराएगा। इस तरह 70 सौ और 80 सौ करोड़ रुपया इन बैंकों में देश के अन्दर जमा हो सकता है और वह पैसा देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप, हमारी योजनाओं के लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप काम में आ सकता है। राज्य के पास साधन बढ़ेंगे और देश के छोटे और मध्यम किसान को ऋण मिलेगा। वह देश की दौलत को बढ़ाएंगे। वरना आप कितना ही सामाजिक नियंत्रण किए जाओ वह कागजों पर ही धरा रहेगा। अगर उस का इस्तेमाल होगा तो विकृत रूप में, डिस्टार्टेड रूप में उस को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जायगा और देश में केवल इजारेदारी की वृद्धि करने, मोनोपली बढ़ाने में यह बैंक मदद करेंगे। जो हमारा लक्ष्य है उसमें कभी हम सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे।

इस बिल में और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं लेकिन एक बात ऐसी है जिस पर हर एक ट्रेड यूनियन कार्यकर्ता को बहुत नाराजगी है। इस बिल में कहा गया है कि किसी भी बैंक के दस गज के भीतर कोई प्रदर्शन न किया जाय कोई नारे न लगाये जाएं। यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो बिलकुल गलत है। न केवल बैंक कर्मचारी बल्कि दूसरा कोई भी जनता का अंग कोई भी ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन, किसी भी दूसरी इंडस्ट्री के मजदूर, अगर वह सड़क भी बैंक के दस गज के अन्दर पड़ती है तो उस सड़क पर

से प्रदर्शन नहीं कर सकता, नारे नहीं लगा सकते। यह निश्चत रूप से बैंक कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलन को कुचलने के लिए धारा जोड़ी गई है। यह बैंकों पर सामाजिक नियंत्रण करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि बैंकों के मालिकों को मदद करने और बैंक कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलनों को कुचलने की धारा है। इस धारा को निश्चित रूप से वापस लिया जाना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Umanath.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMURTHI (Cuddalore): Why are you departing from the procedure? Why should you call a speaker from the Swatantra Party? I am not objecting to Mr. Umanath speaking now. But this should not be repeated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall call you. The CPI has yet to give the name.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudokkottai): I rise to oppose this Bill. If there is any priority for scrapping any Bill, it should be given to scrap this entire Bill. My opposition does not stem from the reasons which my Swatantra friends put forward. The Swatantra's opposition has come out of an allergy. The moment they hear the word 'restriction', they oppose it, not because they are opposed to the content of the Bill. This Bill is a fraud on the people who demand nationalisation which has come up from the entire country and from all the corners of this House. The Congress has been indulging in various frauds. But the difference between the past fraud and the present fraud is that this is a sophisticated fraud while in the past they were conventional frauds. This fraud can be exposed only after serious study on the contents of this Bill.

The demand for nationalisation arose out of two reasons: to break the grip of finance capital over bank capital and to enable the Government to take over the entire capital for really serving the needs of small industrialists and ordinary peasents and for advancing the cause of common people. Does this Bill which comes under the social control touch any of these two aspects? Absolutely not. Even if this Bill were to become an Act, the grip of finance capital over the banking industry will remain tact. Not only that.. On the other hand this Bill seeks to give them a new grip which they did not have so far—a grip over the trade union movement, power to suppress the trade union movement so that the demands of the trade unions might be defeated and to save some lakhs of rupees by suppressing the trade union movement. Government would have us believe that the aim of the Bill is to give direction about the utilisation of the banking capital. We want the direction to change so that it can help our country and our people. But has it changed? If so, how? I shall give you one instance. They say that this Bill would help create employment opportunities; they want us to believe as though they are concerned about the employment of thousands of millions of people. I want to tell this House that it is this Government which rendered 14,000 employees surplus by allowing electronic computers to be installed in the oil industry where foreigners have their control and this was done even when Prime Minister Nehru was alive.

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Here is a Government which has introduced such devices in the railways, thereby blocking the promotional avenues of thousands of employees. Here is a Government which has permitted the introduction of electronic computers in the Reserve Bank, which resulted in huge demonstrations in Bombay. By reducing the employment potential in all these industries, they have sacrificed the interests of millions of high school and college students so far as their future employment is concerned. This Government does not shy away from sacrificing the interests of thousands of our engineers so that the interests of the foreign investors may be safeguarded. Now they want us to believe that by this Bill they want to create more employment opportunities? Whom are you trying to

[Shri Umanath]

deceive? You cannot deceive even the gullible people in this year of 1968.

They say, the big businessmen who are Directors are utilising their positions to secure loans from these banks for their own industries and after the passing of this Bill, they cannot do so, as if the big businessmen are such innocent people that they can be prevented from doing it by this Bill! Tata may not be able to take loan from their banks for their own industry, but Tata will tell Birla, "I will give you loan from my bank for your factory. You will give me loan from your bank for my factory". They have already decided what to do after this Bill is passed.

What is the real aim of this Bill? I agree with the Deputy Prime Minister when he said that the aim is to make the banking system "function as an effective vehicle for the implementation of the monetary and credit policy of the Reserve Bank". I agree that it is so. But what is the monetary and credit policy of the Reserve Bank? Has that policy helped, let alone small industries, even small banks to survive against the onslaught of bigger banks? No. According to official figures, in the period 1960—1966, because the small banks could not face the competition from big banks, 195 mergers took place, of which 45 were compulsory mergers. There may be one or two cases of fraud, but the fact is that the policy adopted by the Reserve Bank could not help the small banks to withstand the onslaught of bigger banks. In 1966, the share of 13 banks in the credit given by the Reserve Bank is 73.6 per cent. The share of foreign banks is 12.7 per cent. So, the share of these 13 banks plus foreign banks comes to 86.3 per cent. What about share of bank deposits? According to Government's statistics, the deposits of the scheduled banks are Rs. 3783 crores and that of the non-scheduled banks is only Rs. 25 crores. The same thing may be turned against me by saying that it is because of this concentration and growth of monopoly in the banking industry that we want to give more powers to the Reserve Bank now. But let me quote from the Reserve Bank bulletin itself entitled *Trends and Progress of Banking in India, 1966*—page 18:

"During the past several years the Reserve Bank has taken a number of steps to strengthen the commercial banking system including reconstruction of weaker units and exercise of more effective control and supervision over the working of the banks so as to ensure soundness of their operation.

The process of strengthening, consolidating and re-orientating the banking system in accordance with the needs of time is a continuous one."

All these are the results of the operation consciously adopted by the Reserve Bank. I say this because when Mr. Morarji Desai said that the purpose of this Bill is to see that the banking system functions effectively in accordance with the monetary and credit policy of the Reserve Bank, the policy of the Reserve Bank has been to develop more and more monopoly in the banking system and this Bill will further strengthen it and not weaken it.

I now come to the question of suppression of trade union rights. It is a package deal, part and parcel of it. The other day when I put the question to the Deputy Prime Minister, "Because the entire banking employees have gone on strike throughout the country, will you consider negotiating with them about this matter?", he cryptly said, "Legislations are not meant for negotiations". What a fine answer! But I say, when the existing rights of the employees are touched upon whether by legislation or by executive order or by the mill-owners or by big businessmen, the employees are entitled to have a say before their head is cut off. It is not a question of the employees demanding new rights. We have been enjoying these rights to stage demonstrations, etc., all along. They have not been bestowed upon us by the bank-owners or by Government. They were won by the employees as a result of struggle throughout the country for so many years, in which so many employees were dismissed and they sacrificed their jobs and other things. When such an impor-

tant right is touched upon by legislation, I am entitled to be consulted by the Government, be it State Government or Central Government or the banking bosses. But this Government refuses to accept this.

This provision suppressing trade union rights is a violation of the sacred assurances given on the floor of the House. During the past 20 years, repeatedly, the Labour Minister has been assuring the House that if any legislation is to be introduced touching upon the rights and obligations of labour, it will be first referred to and discussed in the Indian Labour Conference, then in the Standing Labour Committee and if there is unanimity, only then it will be brought here. We know that so many legislations have been vetoed by the employers in the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. But here is a Bill which seeks to suppress the existing rights of the employees, which has not been referred either to the IL Indian Labour Conference which has been brought here and Government is not even prepared to negotiate with the employees' representatives.

The Reserve Bank organised a seminar of Chief Executives of commercial banks in January 1965 where this question of labour relations and management relations in the banking industry was specifically discussed. They appointed two professors to study the question and to make recommendations. That study is already being taken up at the instance of the Reserve Bank. Without knowing what their recommendations are going to be, where is the necessity for the Finance Minister to rush in to touch upon our rights? This social control is a bogus thing. All this talk of restriction, etc., is a fraud. It is meant mere to strengthen their grip and to suppress the rights of employees. In the name of social control, Government seeks to bring in bankers' control of the trade unions and of the employees' rights. Let me assure the Government, if this Government goes headlong in a blind way with this Bill and passes it by using its majority, it will be definitely opposed by the banking employees. They will not take it lying low; not only the employees in the banking industry but the employees in all other major industries will unite and even if this enactment is passed by this Parliament they will see to it that it is broken outside, in the streets of the country.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I very much hope and I do believe that this measure is not a sophisticated fraud, as suggested by Shri Umanath. I do believe that today when the banking institution of the country is being partly brought under control, the entire financial institutions are particularly brought under a certain amount of control by society, that is, legislatively speaking and when the LIC has come into public hands and the State Bank and the Reserve Bank have functioned in that manner, we should certainly expect more and more social control and the main principles of social dynamics demand that such a progress in that direction would take place. I would immediately concede, however, that the type of control that we have envisaged so far and the control that was expected by the Reserve Bank has not come up to the mark and, certainly, so far as the credit and investment policy of the Government is concerned, they still continue to serve big business demands, because, our system, in spite of certain progress towards social or governmental control, has not led to the type of effective control over the credit institutions that we wanted. Further, the objective of the Bill itself leaves something much to be desired. But, at the same time, the re-constitution of the Board of Directors and filling up of the Board of Directors with people who are experts and people who are in agriculture and other fields would certainly be considered a progress. Also, the appointment of the Chairman would be less under the control of big business, at least it is expected so, and that certainly would be a progress in the right direction.

At the same time, the question has also been raised on behalf of the banks of the right of banks to continue to trade as they are. I think this right

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

of the private banks to trade as they are, that is completely blasted; it is something that cannot be justified on the basis of the demand of the present day society, it cannot be justified on the basis of the objectives of social welfare on which we have based our economy and it cannot also be justified because to control banks means to control the credit institutions of the country which have all along been utilising the savings of the common man for the benefit, for the expansion and aggrandisement of the interests of the big business that come under the banking institutions of the country.

So far as the failure of the banking system is concerned, that is so well-known, and the failure to support agriculture is almost a criminal failure. Because, the present day society demands that we will be self-sufficient in food, demands and insists that 40 per cent of our national output is still from agriculture, understands that agriculture requires credit, help, assistance, fertilizers and water, and with all this understanding we must see that the national credit that is created, the money that is invested in banks, that is given as loans to the agriculturists. If it is not being done, then certainly there is something very seriously wrong with the banking system and something should be done to rectify it.

In this matter, the private banks have never gone to the countryside, will not go to the countryside and cannot go to the countryside because there is a certain inherent contradiction in the banking system and it cannot create that type of confidence in the people which it should. The common man's savings which is put or invested in the bank, when it is to be given as a loan to the common man, the banking system wants to have the backing of the government, of the State, of the supreme financial institutions of the country so that it can sustain that type of agriculture, that type of agricultural progress. For all these things one has to think of a certain control, beyond social control. One can peal an onion leaf by leaf but one cannot kill a tiger paw by paw. So, when the banking system designed to serve the purpose of bigger and bigger establishments, certain business houses of the country, when you want this banking system to serve the interests of the common man, merely putting a full stop or a comma here and there will not serve the purpose. It would be necessary, therefore, to take over the entire banking system. As the Finance Minister has stated, the objective of social control is to see that these credit institutions serve the needs of society and, if they do fail, as the Finance Minister has stated, they would be nationalised, they would be taken over. Now, if we take the case of any line, whether it is export-import line or supplying the credit needs of the agriculturists, these credit institutions have not served the interests of the people. But I do believe that they should be given some more time. After some time has been given to them, if they still fail to serve the purposes which we have in view, then they will have to be placed under more firm control of the public.

This would also enable the public sector to have more control over the investment and mop up the savings in the countryside which only a nationalised credit institution can do by creating confidence in the public and those savings can be utilised for further expansion of government's public enterprises in all spheres and make available to the agriculturists all those implements and other things the lack of which has been the main reason for our lack of progress in agriculture. Also, once we have the credit institutions in our hands, in the hands of the public, it would help to put the entire economy in a different line and the direction of social progress would be completely changed.

In view of all that, in view of the necessity to change the direction of society, to change the direction of investment, to create a new climate of confidence in the agriculturist to advance the cause of agriculture, to bring credit under the control of the public to diminish and, if possible, remove the concentration of economic power in a few hands, it is necessary and it is essential that the banking institutions are nationalised. But, in the mean time, I do be-

lieve that those measures as are proposed in this Bill should be given a fair trial.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are very much disappointed with this Bill which seeks to impose social control over the banking industry. We had expected a Bill which would seek to nationalise the entire banking system. Everybody in the country thought that the Finance Minister will introduce a Bill to nationalise the entire banking industry but we now know that it is only an eye-wash.

A banking institution in the economy of our nation is more or less like a heart in the human body. If the heart does not function properly, the whole system of the human being collapses. If it pumps more blood into the body, there is blood pressure; if it does not pump at all or pumps insufficient blood, there is the other disease. The malady is that a vital institution, like the banking industry, an essential service is still to be nationalised in this country.

Everybody is accusing that there is inflation in the country. The Swatantra Party says that there is inflation; my Congress friends say that there is inflation and our Finance Minister says that there is inflation. Who is responsible for the inflationary trend in this country ? The total money supply as well as the velocity of circulation, both contribute to the rise in prices in this country. The cheques, the drafts, of the scheduled banks are far superior to the money issued by the Reserve Bank of India. That is why this institution, the commercial scheduled banks, the entire banking industry should be brought under the control of Government. The shareholders are the people and the shareholders' money should be protected by the elected representatives of the pople. That is why I demand that the whole banking system should be nationalised.

For the past 20 years have they arrested the inflationary trend ? No; in fact, they have contributed to the inflationary trend. How do they advance money ? How do they give credit to institutions ? The big business people, who are controlling banks, give money to big business and not to small industry. In the Indian economy agriculture contributes about 47 per cent of the national income. What is the contribution of the scheduled banks in this regard ? Even though the contribution of our agriculture to the national income is 47 per cent, how much have the scheduled bonks advanced to the agricultural sector during March 1966 out of Rs. 2,346 crores that they advanced ? They advanced for industry Rs. 1,510 crores, 64 per cent; Rs. 573 crores or 24 per cent to commerce; Rs. 78 crores to financial interests; Rs. 108 crores as personal loans; Rs. 13 crores to professions and occupations and only Rs. 5 crores, that is, .2 per cent to the agricultural sector.

Have they played an important role for the development of our country and of our economy ? Are we to allow banking institutions to flourish like this when the Indian economy is based on agricultural production ? Only now they are saying that they are going to advance for agricultural operations and that they are going to open branches in villages. They always prefer cities and quasi-cities. They have not opened any banking institution in the rural sector. In our country which consists of several lakhs of villages, is there any banking facility for the agriculturists ? Even today the agriculturists is paying 26 per cent or 36 per cent interest. Why is the non-banking institution growing up ? It is about 30 per cent now. Who is financing the non-banking system ? It is being financed indirectly by the scheduled banks. If I want a loan of Rs. 1 lakh from a scheduled bank and I give about 3 per cent commission for holding, I get it immediately. If I can give 3½ per cent, I can get Rs. 5 lakhs. I get Rs. 5 lakhs at the rate of 6 or 7 per cent and if I put it in the market in the form of direct loan, I get 25 per cent to 36 cent. This is how the shareholders' money is being misused.

I was told that the hon. Finance Minister, when he was going to Japan, carried the huge bundle, the report prepared by the Special Officer and he is alleged to have discussed that in Japan. I thought that he would place that report before this House, but we were not at all given that opportunity. Why ?

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

Today when the bank employees are agitating that clause 36AA as well as clause 54 are against the trade union interests, he says that legislation is not meant for negotiation. I would like to ask the Finance Minister—he is not here —whether both Shri Hathi, the Union Labour Minister, and Shri Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, have not met the Indian Bankers' Association in Bombay in September 1967, even before the introduction of this Bill and what for. It is because they wanted their consent before introducing this Bill here. Shri Morarji Desai is subserving the interest of the capitalists and the big business people; otherwise, why should they do it. If he wants to bring a Bill, let him do so. Can he deny it? Can the Labour Minister deny it? Have they not given any representation? The Finance Minister as well as the Labour Minister wanted to compromise; they wanted their agreement. They said, "we are going to bring a Bill for social control of banking, only to impose certain restrictions; you kindly have it" and the Indian Bankers' Association in return said, "All right; we will agree to that" because in the Bill there is nothing against them. As Shri Umanath pointed out, Tata can get it from Birla and Birla can get it from Tata.

Our friend, Kamalnayan Bajaj, was the Chairman of the Punjab National Bank. According to this Bill, the Chairman should be a paid employee and he should not be a man having shares and other things. He has resigned and his General Manager has been promoted as Chairman. Who is the General Manager of the Punjab National Bank? It is the man who was appointed by Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj. Will he not subserve the interests of Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj? Will not the Chairman now subserve the interests of the Directors? It is in the Bill that the Directors should not be given the loan. Is there not any provision in the Reserve Bank of India Act that the Directors are not to be given any loan? It is a total failure of the Reserve Bank of India Act in the implementation of the various provisions which are in existence. It is only to cheat the people here and the whole country that this Bill has been brought before this House.

I would like to demand from this Ministry that instead of referring it to the Select Committee they can withdraw the Bill and bring a new Bill so that the entire banking system can be nationalised. It is given in the Bill that about Rs. 100 crores is required for nationalising about 79 banks. It is only Rs. 100 crores. 15 years of planning have failed because of inflation. Planning has not reached the poor villages because of the inflationary trend created by the banking system. As it is, the whole First Plan, Second Plan and Third Plan have failed. Why not give Rs. 100 crores more? When we are giving so many crores of rupees in the form of taxation, we are prepared to give another Rs. 100 crores to nationalise the whole banking system. Unless the banking system is nationalised, there is no end at all. Professor V. K. R. V. Rao, who is supposed to be the best economist in the country, knows this better, but his views cannot prevail in the Cabinet because even though he is a member of the Cabinet he has to subserve the interests of Morarjibhai and of the capitalists. But unless and until the whole banking system is nationalised there is no other way.

I do not know why this Bill has been introduced. Who demanded it? The Government puts one step forward and two steps backward. Clause 36AA as well as clause 54 are illogical, outmoded and unfortunate. Who wanted this Bill? Is not the existing Criminal Procedure Code as well as Indian Penal Code sufficient to deter the employees from making any shouts and other things very near the premises? The existing law is sufficient. Why have then this controversial provision? It is like another Gold Control Order which has been brought about by Shri Morarji Desai. He is a man always interested in controversies and this is another controversy. Is it so required?

With these words, I demand that this Bill be withdrawn and that a fresh Bill nationalising the whole banking system should be brought forward by the Government.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंकों के सामाजिक नियन्त्रण के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल आया है, मैं उस को बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ पहला कदम समझता हूं । लेकिन अगर कहीं यह बिल सामाजिक नियन्त्रण के बजाये अफसरीकरण तक ही रह गया, तो इस का एक दूसरा नतीजा निकलेगा । देश के किसान और देश की गरीब जनता जब बैंक के राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ बढ़ रही है उस वक्त अगर यह सिर्फ अफसरीकरण तक सीमित रह गया तो यह लोगों के साथ विश्वासघात होगा ।

जब कभी इस देश में बैंक के राष्ट्रीकरण की बात उठी, तब उस का विरोध करने वाले कौन रहे हैं । जो राजे महाराजे पुराने साम्राज्यवाद के चौकीदार थे, आज वही राजे महाराजे, साम्प्रदायिक संस्थायें, तथाकथित समाजवादी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध इसलिये करते हैं कि आज वह सारे प्रतिक्रियावादी देश के पूंजीपतियों और विदेशी पूंजियों के पहरेदार हो गये हैं । जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में उन की रक्षा करते थे आज देशी और विदेशी पूंजी के चौकीदार और ठेकेदार बन गये हैं ।

मैं आप का थोड़ा-सा ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरे क्षेत्र में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का एक बहुत गरीब जिला खारगोन है । वहां पर 5 करोड़ रुपया गरीब जनता के ऊपर सालहा साल उधार लदा रहता है । उस 5 करोड़ में डेढ़ करोड़ रु० कोआपरेटिव बैंक का है । और उस डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये को भी जो व्यापारी लोग रुपया उधार देते हैं, किसी ढंग से पहले उस को अपने पास ले लेते हैं, और उस के बाद गरीब जनता को उधार दे कर उस का शोषण करते रहते हैं । कुछ मुट्ठी भर व्यापारी इस 5 करोड़ रु० से सारे जिले को खाल खींचते हैं और सारे देश में किसानों का इसी तरह से गला कटता है जब उनको खेतों में काम करने के लिये रुपया उधार लेने की जरूरत पड़ती है ।

जब इस तरह के लोगों पर प्रहार करने की बात होती है तब राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात होती है । जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होता है तब आढ़तियों की पूंजी कम होती है और जो छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी गांवों में रक्त शोषण करते हैं उन का हनन होता है । इसलिये तथाकथित समाजवादी और साम्प्रदायिक संस्थायें, राजे महाराजे बैंकों की पूंजी की रक्षा की बात करते हैं । जिन लोगों के हाथ में इन बैंकों का कंट्रोल है, उन की बात यहां लोग क्या करते हैं ? यहां राजासाहब बैठे हैं वह जानते हैं कि इन बैंकों के जितने डाइरेक्टर्स हैं उन पर पुलिस केस चल रहे हैं । चाहे वह साहूजैन हैं, या चाहे बिड़लाजी हों, जो भी डाइरेक्टर्स हैं किसी न किसी तरह से उन पर कोई न कोई केस चल रहा है । आज का अखबार देखा तो उससे पता चला कि आंध्र में भी कुछ गड़बड़ हो गई है । वहां बिड़लाजी ने कुछ पूंजी को हड़प लिया । आज जिन लोगों पर सारे देश की निगाहें हैं, हमारी सी० बी० आई० की जिन पर निगाहें हैं, कई बार वह इस सरकार के हाथों बच गये हैं, कई बार जब कानून मंत्रालय से हम पूछने जाते हैं कि उन पर केस चलाना चाहिये या नहीं, तब भी वह बच जाते हैं । आज यह इतने शक्तिशाली हैं, इतने धोखेबाज हैं, कि सरकार के हाथ में नहीं आते । आज वह एक प्रतिशत पूंजी लगा कर जनता की 99 प्रतिशत पूंजी पर कंट्रोल करते हैं ।

आज यह बैंक ब्लैक-मार्केट भी चलाते हैं, सिर्फ ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स की मदद ही नहीं करते हैं । मैं मिसाल के तौर पर बतलाता हूं कि इनकम टैक्स बचाने में बैंकों की कितनी मदद होती है । जब बैंकों को कुछ माल प्लेज किया जाता है, मानलीजिये कि 10,000 रु० का माल प्लेज किया गया, तो उस को व्यापारी अपनी किताबों में 5,000 रु० का बतलाते हैं । लेकिन जब इनकमटैक्स आफिसर बैंक को लिखता है कि जिस व्यापारी ने माल प्लेज किया है, उस का रिटर्न वह चाहता है तब बैंक उस रिटर्न को नहीं भेजता । इसी में साल छः महीने लग जाते हैं । जब इनकम टैक्स अधिकारी कोई नोटिस देता है तब ज्यादा से ज्यादा बैंक मैनेजर पर 300 रु० जुर्माना

[श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी]

हो जायेगा। जुर्माना होने के पहले और उसको जमा करने के बीच में बैंक वाला सारा माल मिलकर गड़बड़ कर देता है। इस तरह से यह बैंक ब्लैक-मार्केट चलाते हैं। देश में इनकम टैक्स न देने के पूरे साधन यह बैंक जुटाते हैं। इस लिये इन पर आप को कंट्रोल करना ही चाहिये क्योंकि आज जनता को उन पर विश्वास नहीं है।

अगर आज बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया तो देश में बैंक डिपाजिटर्स ऐसोसिएशन बनेगा और करोड़ों की तादाद में लोग सरकार को मजबूर करेंगे, लिख कर भेजेंगे कि उन को इन बैंको पर विश्वास नहीं है, जिन के डाइरेक्टर्स ने जनता का खून चूस कर के सिर्फ 1 परसेंट पूंजी लगा कर जनता के 99 परसेंट पूंजी पर कंट्रोल कर रक्खा है। इस देश की जनता बैंकों पर कंट्रोल लगायेगी अगर हम लेजिस्लेचर्स में और पार्लियामेंट में फेल हो गये।

समाजीकरण की तरफ जो हमारा कदम उठेगा उस को सफल बनाने में अगर किसी का सब से बड़ा हाथ होगा तो वह बैंक एम्प्लायीज का होगा तथा उन की ट्रेड यूनियन्स का होगा। अगर हम ने इन ट्रेड यूनियन्स को मजबूत रक्खा तो उनसे डरने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि ट्रेड यूनियनें और उन के सारे कार्यकर्ता सरकार को मदद करते आये हैं, और बैंक डिपाजिटर्स के सही प्रतिनिधि वह लोग आज वहां मौजूद हैं, बैंक के डाइरेक्टर्स उन के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं। अगर हम को विश्वास हो सकता है तो उन्हीं लोगों पर हो सकता है और अगर वहां की पूंजी को सही मानों में कंट्रोल में रक्खा जाये तो वहां पर जो लोग काम करते हैं वही जनता के सही प्रतिनिधि हैं। वही बैंक डिपाजिटर्स के प्रतिनिधि हैं, इस लिये उनके हाथ मजबूत किये जाने चाहिये। अगर बैंकों पर सोमाजिक नियन्त्रण के नाम पर आप ट्रेड यूनियनों को कमजोर करेंगे तो यह बड़ी घातक नीति होगी। अगर इस देश में समाजवाद लाना है तो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण जरूरी है। इस के लिये देश को एक संघर्ष की नीति अपनानी पड़ेगी और उस संघर्ष में यह भी शामिल है कि जो ट्रेड यूनियन्स के अन्दर काम करने वाले सच्चे और ईमानदार लोग हैं उन के हाथ मजबूत किये जायें।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार (गुड़गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हुकूमत को मुबारकबाद देता अगर यह बैंकों के सिलसिले में जो बिल लोये हैं उस के बारे में उतने ही सीरियस होते। मैं चार साल से लगातार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के बारे में क्वेश्चन पूछता चला आया हूं और अपनी तकरीरों में कहता चला आया हूं। तीन साल हो गये पुलिस ने पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट के मैजिस्ट्रेट के यहां बैंक के आफिसर्स पर न जाने कौन-कौन से इल्जाम लगा कर शिकायत की। लेकिन तीन साल के बाद भी अभी यह इत्तला देने का काम नहीं हुआ कि किस तरह से उन्होंने यू० पी० के गरीब किसानों की सिक्योरिटी में से करोड़ों रुपया गबन किया। जब मैंने श्री मोरारजी देसाई से पूछा तो कहा कि अभी थोड़ी देर है। यानी तीन साल भी उनके लिये काफी नहीं हैं। यह तो इन की सीरियसनेस है। मैं ने लक्ष्मी कामर्शल बैंक के सिलसिले में भी पूछा कि क्या उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया गया, तो कहा कि नहीं, उस में इनकम टैक्स वाले देख रहे हैं। मेरे पास रसीदें मौजूद हैं। एक ही हाथ से 12 रसीदें काटी गई हैं, यानी देने वाले और लेने वाले के एक ही दस्तखत हैं। मैंने वह सी० बी० आई० को भी भिजवाया, ताकि उन पर ऐक्शन हो सके।

अगर सरकार चाहती है कि किसानों का भला हो, तो मैं बड़ा खुश हूं और उन को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन का जेहन इस तरफ जा रहा है। लेकिन यह याद रखिये कि सन् 1967 में रिजर्व बैंक ने पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के बारे में साढ़े सात पेज के अंदर अफसरान की शिकायत की और 250 पेज की रिपोर्ट लिखी। मगर सरकार के कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगी। श्री

मोरारजी देसाई बड़े मजबूत आदमी कहलाते हैं, और हैं भी मजबूत, क्योंकि वह अब डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो गये। पहले निकल गये थे और फिर हिम्मत कर के आ गये ; लेकिन उन का असली मकसद जो है वह बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन का नहीं है। इनके नोटिस में मैं पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के डायरेक्टर्स ने मामूली सूद की शरह पर दो-तीन परसेंट पर जबकि बाजार में रेट बारह परसेंट है और चौबीस परसेंट भी है, करोड़ों रुपया जो लिया था, मैं लाया था। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब इस बिल को लाने में सीरियस हैं तो मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं। लेकिन मैं उनको बता देना चाहता हूं कि आज जनता जाग उठी है। आज खाली नारों से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। अब तक नारों के खिलौनों से आप लोगों को बहलाते आ रहे हैं। इससे अब काम चलने वाला नहीं है। नैशनलाइजेशन की जब हम मांग करते हैं तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम अफसर राज चाहते हैं। आज तक यही होता रहा है। लेकिन अब हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं। जितने भी पब्लिक सैक्टर में कारखाने खुले हैं उनमें दो तीन को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी में करोड़ों रुपया सालाना का नुक्सान हो रहा है। नैशनलाइजेशन के बाद या इस बिल के बाद अगर पैसे का युटिलाइजेशन इस तरह से होना है, जिस को अफसर चाहें दे दें और जिस को चाहें न दें या मनमाने ढंग से काम करें तो हम इसका विरोध करते हैं। तब इससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, किसान का भला नहीं होगा।

आज तक तकावी लोन किस तरह दिये जाते रहे हैं, इसको आप देखें। मेरी बदनसीबी है कि सब से ज्यादा फ्लड गुड़गांव में आया पहले। इस बार बेचारों की रबी की फसल बड़ी शानदार हो रही थी कि ओले पड़ गए। खुदा की मर्जी है। लेकिन गुड़गांव के चार ब्लाक्स के कोई सौ गांव में ही ओले पड़े। गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि एक करोड़ रुपये का नुक्सान हो गया है और उनको वह तकावी देने का इंतजाम करती है। तकावी कितनी देती है, सिर्फ दो लाख। फिर जो थोड़ा बहुत पैसा तकावी का उनको दिया भी जाता है वह भी उनको तभी मिलता है जब उनसे मुट्ठी गरम करवा ली जाती है। इस तरह की यहां चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर आपने मजबूती के साथ कदम उठाया है तो सारी अपोजीशन की जो पार्टीज हैं वे आपके इस कदम का स्वागत करती हैं, फिर चाहे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी ही क्यों न हो। मोरारजी देसाई जैसे मजबूत आदमी भी आप देखें कि चार साल में बिरला, साहू जैन, टाटा वगैरह को तो आप छोड़िये, पंजाब नैशनल बैंक के जो मामूली अफसर हैं उनके खिलाफ भी ऐक्शन नहीं ले सके। मैं कैसे आशा करूं कि वह अब मजबूती के साथ कदम बढ़ायेंगे। वह जनता को समाजवाद का नारा दे कर उसका दिल खुश करना चाहते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि वह सीरियस हैं। अगर हैं तो उनको हिम्मत करके नैशनलाइजेशन का बिल लाना चाहिये।

लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन का रुपया आप देखें कि कैसे इस्तेमाल होता है, किस तरह से शेयर्स में जाता है। बहुत बुरी तरह से शेयर खरीदे जाते हैं। आज उसका लैप्स रेशो बढ़ गया है, उसके अखराजात बढ़ गए हैं। टाटा, बिरला, साहू जैन, शान्ति प्रसाद जैन जैसे आदि की डिसपोज़ल पर ही वह रुपया होता है। इस तरह से जुए बाजी चलती है। गरीब आदमी अब चुप नहीं बैठ सकते हैं।

क़रीब है यारो रोज़े महशर
छुपेगा कुश्तों का खून क्यों कर
जो चुप रहेगी जुबाने खंजर
लहू पुकारेगा आस्तीन का।

जहां तक ट्रेड यूनियंज का ताल्लुक है मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं। मेरी सारी हमदर्दी उनके साथ है। जो उनकी मांगें हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। मजदूरों को मैं चाहता हूं कि वे कहें कि वे पूरा काम करें, ईमानदारी के साथ करें। मैं आज देखता हू

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

कि काम करने की जो शक्ति है, वह बहुत कम होती जा रही है, काम करने का रुझान नहीं रहा है। इससे देश का हित नहीं होगा। जब बैंकों में काम नहीं होगा तो किसान का क्या भला होगा, देश का क्या भला होगा —

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मुफ्तखोरी सारे देश में चल रही है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : यथा राजा तथा प्रजा। ऊपर वालों को सीरियस होना पड़ेगा, आनेस्ट होना पड़ेगा। तभी काम चल सकेगा।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گڑگاؤں) : اپادھیکش مہودئے میں حکومت کو مبارکباد دیتا اگر یہ بینکوں کے سلسلہ میں جو بل لائے ہیں اس کے بارے میں اتنے ہی سیریس ہوتے - میں چار سال سے لگاتار پنجاب نیشنل بینک کے بارے میں کویشچن پوچھتا چلا آیا ہوں اور اپنی تقریروں میں کہتا چلا آیا ہوں - تین سال ہو گئے پولیس نے پارلیامینٹ اسٹریٹ کے مجسٹریٹ کے یہاں بینک کے آفسرس پر نہ جانے کون کون سے الزام لگا کر شکائت کی - لیکن تین سال کے بعد بھی ابھی یہ اطلاع دینے کا کام نہیں ہوا کہ کس طرح سے انہوں نے یو- پی - کے غریب کسانوں کی سکیوریٹی میں سے کروڑوں روپیہ غبن کیا - جب میں نے شری مرارجی دیسائی سے پوچھا تو کہا کہ ابھی تھوڑی دیر ہے - یعنی تین سال بھی ان کے لئے کافی نہیں ہیں - یہ تو ان کی سیریسنس ہے - میں نے لکشمی کامرشل بینک کے سلسلہ میں بھی پوچھا کہ کیا ان کے خلاف ایکشن لیا گیا - تو کہا کہ نہیں - اس میں انکم ٹیکس والے دیکھ رہے ہیں - میرے پاس رسیدیں موجود ہیں - ایک ہی ہاتھ سے ۱۲ رسیدیں کاٹی گئی ہیں - یعنی دینے والے اور لینے والے کے ایک ہی دستخط ہیں - میں نے وہ سی - بی - آئی - کو بھی بھجوایا - تاکہ ان پر ایکشن ہو سکے -

اگر سرکار چاہتی ہے کہ کسانوں کا بھلا ہو- تو میں بڑا خوش ہوں اور ان کو مبارک باد دیتا ہوں کہ ان کا ذہن اس طرف جا رہا ہے - لیکن یہ یاد رکھئیے کہ سنہ ۱۹٦۷ میں رزرو بینک نے پنجاب نیشنل بینک کے بارے میں ساڑھے سات پیج کے اندر افسران کی شکائت کی اور ۲۰۰ پیج کی رپورٹ لکھی - مگر سرکار کے کانوں پر جوں نہیں رینگی - شری مرارجی دیسائی بڑے مضبوط آدمی کہلاتے ہیں - اور ہیں بھی مضبوط کیونکہ وہ اب ڈپٹی پرائم منسٹر ہو گئے - پہلے نکل گئے تھے اور پھر ہمت کرکے آ گئے - لیکن ان کا اصلی مقصد جو ہے وہ بینکوں کے نیشنلائزیشن کا نہیں ہے -

ان کے نوٹس میں پنجاب نیشنل بنک کے ڈائرکٹرز نے معمولی سود کی شرح پر ، دو تین پرسنٹ پر، جب کہ بازار میں ریٹ بارہ پرسنٹ ہے اور

شاندار ہو رہی تھی کہ اوے پڑ گئے - خدا کی مرضی ہے - لیکن گوڑگاؤں کے چار بلاکس کے کوئی سو گاؤں میں ہی اوے پڑے - گورنمنٹ کہتی ہے کہ ایک کروڑ کا نقصان ہو گیا ہے اور ان کو وہ تقاوی دینے کا انتظام کرتی ہے - تقاوی کتنی دیتی ہے - صرف دو لاکھ - پھر جو تھوڑا بہت پیسہ تقاوی کا ان کو دیا بھی جاتا ہے وہ بھی ان کو تبھی ملتا ہے جب ان سے مٹھی گرم کروا لی جاتی ہے - اس طرح کی یہاں چیز نہیں ہونی چاہئے - اگر آپ نے مضبوطی کے ساتھ قدم اٹھایا ہے تو ساری اپوزیشن کی جو پارٹیاں ہیں وہ آپ کے اس قدم کا سواگت کرتی ہیں - پھر چاہے سوتنتر پارٹی ہی کیوں نہ ہو - سرارجی دیسائی جیسے مضبوط آدمی بھی آپ دیکھیں کہ چار سال میں برلا - ساہو جین - ٹاٹا وغیرہ کو تو آپ چھوڑئے پنجاب نیشنل بینک کے جو معمولی افسر ہیں ان کے خلاف بھی ایکشن نہیں لے سکے - میں کیسے آشا کروں کہ وہ اب مضبوطی کے ساتھ قدم بڑھائیں گے - وہ جنتا کو سماج واد کا نعرہ دے کر اس کا دل خوش کرنا چاہتے ہیں - میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ سیریس ہیں - اگر ہیں تو ان کو ہمت کرکے نیشنلائزیشن کا بل لانا چاہئے -

لائف انشورینس کارپوریشن کا روپیہ چوبیس پرسنٹ بھی ہے، کروڑوں روپیہ جو لیا تھا، میں لایا تھا - اگر منسٹر صاحب اس بل کو لانے میں سیریس ہیں تو میں ان کو بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں - لیکن میں ان کو بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج جنتا جاگ اٹھی ہے - آج خالی نعروں سے کام چلنے والا نہیں ہے - نعروں کے کھلونوں سے اب تک آپ لوگوں کو بہلاتے آ رہے ہیں - اس سے اب کام چلنے والا نہیں ہے - نیشنلائزیشن کی ہم جب مانگ کرتے ہیں تو اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم افسر راج چاہتے ہیں - آج تک یہی ہوتا آ رہا ہے - لیکن اب ہم یہ نہیں چاہتے ہیں - جتنے بھی پبلک سیکٹر میں کارخانے کھلے ہیں ان میں سے دو تین کو چھوڑ کر باقی سبھی میں کروڑوں روپیہ سالانہ کا نقصان ہو رہا ہے - نیشنلائزیشن کے بعد یا اس بل کے بعد اگر پیسے کا یوٹیلائزیشن اس طرح سے ہونا ہے، جس کو افسر چاہیں دے دیں اور جس کو نہ چاہیں نہ دیں یا من مانے ڈھنگ سے کام کریں تو ہم اس کا ورودھ کرتے ہیں - تب اس سے کوئی لابھ نہیں ہوگا - کسان کا بھلا نہیں ہوگا -

آج تک تقاوی لونز کس طرح دئے جاتے رہے ہیں اس کو آپ دیکھیں - میری بد نصیبی ہے کہ سب سے زیادہ فلڈ گوڑگاؤں میں آیا پہلے - اس بار بیچاروں کی ربیع کی فصل بڑی

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

آپ دیکھیں کہ کیسے استعمال ہوتا ہے - کس طرح سے شیرز میں جاتا ہے - بہت بری طرح سے شیرز خریدے جاتے ہیں - آج اس کا لیپس ریشو بڑھ گیا ہے - اس کے اخراجات بڑھ گئے ہیں - ٹاٹا - برلا - ساہو جین - شانتی پرساد جین جیسے آدی کی ڈسپوزل پر ہی وہ روپیہ ہوتا ہے - اس طرح سے جوا بازی چلتی ہے - غریب آدمی اب چپ نہیں بیٹھ سکتا ہے -

قریب ہے یارو روز محشر
چھپے گا کشتوں کا خون کیونکر
جو چپ رہیگی زبان خنجر
لہو پکارے گا آستین کا -

جہاں تک ٹریڈ یونینز کا تعلق ہے میں ایک ہی بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں - میری ساری ہمدردی ان کے ساتھ ہے - ان کی مانگیں ہیں ان کا میں سمرتھن کرتا ہوں - مزدوروں کو میں چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ پورا کام کریں - ایمانداری کے ساتھ کریں - میں آج دیکھتا ہوں کہ کام کرنے کی جو شکتی ہے وہ بہت کم ہوتی جا رہی ہے - کام کرنے کا رجحان نہیں رہا ہے - اس سے دیش کا ہت نہیں ہوگا - جب بنکوں میں کام نہیں ہوگا تو کسان کا کیا بھلا ہوگا - دیش کا کیا بھلا ہوگا -

شری امرت نہاٹا : مفت خوری سارے دیش میں چل رہی ہے - شری عبدالغنی ڈار : یتھا راجا تتھا پرجا - اوپر والوں کو سیریس ہونا پڑیگا - اونسٹ ہونا پڑیگا - تبھی کام چل سکے گا -]

17.45 Hrs.

[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA *in the Chair.*]

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सबसे पहले मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारिकबाद पेश करना चाहता हूं कि बेशक उन्होंने एक हल्का सा कदम उठाया है लेकिन सही दिशा में कदम उठाया है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि इनक्लाबी कदम भी वह जल्दी ही उठायेंगे ।

आज देखें कि कुछ एक आदमी हैं जिन के पास दौलत सिमट कर रह गई है और वे उसको कहां खर्च करते हैं ? बम्बई की बीच में करते हैं, नाइट क्लब में खर्च करते हैं, शेयर मार्किट या फार्वर्ड मार्किट में करते हैं, सिविल एवियेशन में या शिपिंग कम्पनीज में खर्च होती है, बड़ी-बड़ी मोनोपोलीज में खर्च होती है या फिर सरमायेदार अपनी तिजौरियां भरते जाते हैं । बड़ी-बड़ी मार्किट्स हैं सरमायेदारों की उन में यह खर्च होती है, बड़े-बड़े बिजिनेस में खर्च होती है । देश की भलाई के लिए यह नैशनल वैल्थ जो है यह खर्च नहीं होती है और वह होनी चाहिये । जो गरीब आदमी है उस बेचारे को एक रुपये में एक पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : भैंसा खरीदने के लिये भी नहीं मिलता है ।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : अपने परिवार वालों को पहचानते हैं ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह कौम की दौलत है । बैंकों में रकम जमा है । वह किसी की निजी जायदाद नहीं है, उस पर किसी की इजारेदारी नहीं है । मुट्ठी भर लोगों की ही हमें भलाई

नहीं करनी है बल्कि गरीब आदमियों की जो परचेजिंग पावर है, छोटे मुलाजिमों की जो परचेजिंग पावर है, मजदूरों, किसानों, शहर में रहने वालों या देहात में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों की जो परचेजिंग पावर है उसको हमें बढ़ाना है, जो हैव नाट्स हैं उनको मैयारे-जिन्दगी देना है इसकी जो सबसे बड़ी एजेंसी है वह बैंकिंग की एजेंसी ही है । अगर इसका इस काम के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है, कोई रुकावटें इसके द्वारा खड़ी की जाती हैं तो उन रुकावटों को दूर किया जाना चाहिये । मैं महसूस करता हूं कि सरमायेदार बैंकों को एक तलवार की तरह इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं । इस तलवार की धार वे गरीबों को मारने के लिए इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं । सारे देश पर छा गए हैं और सारे देश को उन्होंने अपने चंगुल में ले लिया है, फिर चाहे वह तिजारत की बात हो, बैंकिंग बिजिनेस हो, इंडस्ट्री की बात हो, इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट की बात हो, जनरलिज्म की बात हो । सरमायेदार लोग इस रुपये का इस्तेमाल गरीबों के खिलाफ ही इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं । ये बैंक उनके लिए एक ढाल का काम करते रहे हैं, इन से वे अपना बचाव करते रहे हैं । उस ढाल को उन से हमें छीनना होगा, सरमायेदारों के चंगुल से देश को छुड़ाना होगा और यह जो अरबों और खरबों रुपया है इसका इस्तेमाल शहरों में करने के बजाय देहातों में करना होगा । उस ओर इसका रुख मोड़ना होगा । यह चीज एक बुनियादी अहमियत रखती है, देश की इक्तसादी जिन्दगी में और इससे देश की किस्मत उलट सकती है । वहां पर लोग कीड़े मकौड़ों की तरह रहते हैं, स्लम्ज में रहते हैं, कच्चे मकानों में रहते हैं, झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं । यह रुपया कौम की मिलकियत है और इसको हमें इन गरीब आदमियों की भलाई के लिए इस्तेमाल करना होगा । पांच लाख देहात हिन्दुस्तान में हैं । वे मिट्टी के तोंद हैं । हमें झोंपड़ियों के बजाय मकान देने हैं, स्लम्ज वहां के दूर करने हैं, गरीब किसान जो हैं, या मजदूर हैं, या छोटे मुलाजिम हैं फिर चाहे वे शहरों में रहते हों या देहातों में रहते हों उनकी जिन्दगी में हमें रोशनी भरनी है । हमें देहातों में बिजली देनी है । गांव-गांव में हमें अस्पताल देने हैं, दवाखाने देने हैं, डाकखाने देने हैं और गरीबों को रहने के लिए मकान देने हैं । उनको तन ओढ़ने के लिए हमें कपड़ा देना है, रोजगार देना है । यह सब काम तभी हो सकता है जबकि इनके लिए रुपया रखा जाए । कोई भी सरकार हो उसको इस सब का बन्दोबस्त करना है । अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करती है तो जो उसका इखलाकी फ़र्ज है, जो उसकी बुनियादी जिम्मेवारी है, उससे वह हटती है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक पहला कदम है और यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ही है, जो कि यह इनक्लाबी कदम उठा रही है । (**व्यवधान**) जितने ये लोग बैठे हैं, ये सब फ़सली बटेरे हैं, ये सिर्फ ढपौलची हैं; ये थोथे ढोल की तरह सिर्फ़ बातें करने वाले हैं; ये गरजने वाले बादल हैं; बरसने वाले नहीं । कांग्रेस ने यह काम किया है, चाहे देर से ही सही, यह एक मुबारिक बात है । कांग्रेस का जो दस पायंट्स का प्रोग्राम है, उसका पहला पायंट है बैंकों का सोशल कंट्रोल । मैं फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूं कि आज उन्होंने उस दस पायंट्स के प्रोग्राम का उद्घाटन कर दिया है । इसके लिए मैं सरकार और अपनी पार्टी को भी मुबारिकबाद पेश करता हूं । लेकिन "हनोज दिल्ली दूर अस्त"–अभी काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है; अभी हमने बहुत काम करना है ।

हमने इस देश के फिनांशल रीसौर्सिज को माबिलाइज करना है और इस देश में एक इनक्लाब लाना है । अगर हम वह इनक्लाब नहीं लाए, तो इस देश में कैओस होगा । मैं कोई जजबात की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, बल्कि मैं एक सही और फ़ैक्चुअल बात कर रहा हूं । लोगों को इन्तजार करते-करते बीस साल हो गए हैं । वे झूठे वादों से तंग आ गए हैं । अगर दूसरी पार्टीज

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

भी इसी तरह वादे करके उनको पूरा नहीं करेंगी, तो लोग उनको जिन्दा दरगोर कर देंगे । मैं एक पार्टी की नहीं, सब पार्टियों की बातें कर रहा हूं । हां, इस बारे में सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस की है, क्योंकि उसके हाथ में सत्ता है ।

जहां तक बैंकों के सोशल कंट्रोल का सवाल है, यह तो एक मामूली इन्जेक्शन है । इस नासूर का इलाज बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के बगैर नहीं होगा । जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है, सिर्फ़ बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन से ही काम नहीं चलेगा । आज इस देश के कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में देश की सारी दौलत सिमट गई है । उस दौलत को भी हमें नेशनलाइज़ करके देहात के किसान-मजदूरों पर और शहरों के ग़रीब आदमियों पर खर्च करना पड़ेगा । हमें आमदनियों पर सीलिंग लगानी पड़ेगी, अरबन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगानी पड़ेगी और इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट और प्लान्टेशन्ज़ को नेशनलाइज करना पड़ेगा ।

अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम बैंकों का सोशल कंट्रोल सिर्फ़ आरज़ी या मस्नूई तौर पर न करें, सिर्फ़ दिखावे के लिए न करें, बल्कि बैंकों पर उन आदमियों का कंट्रोल होना चाहिए, जो कि बैंकों को चलाते हैं । कौन लोग हैं वे ? बैंकों के जो एम्पलाईज़ हैं, जो लेबरिंग क्लास हैं, जो ट्रेड यूनियन्ज़ हैं, उनको इग्नोर नहीं किया जा सकता है । बैंकों के मैनेजमेंट में उन लोगों का पूरा रिप्रेज़ेन्टेशन हो, पूरा हिस्सा हो । कांस्टीट्यूशनल तरीके से हड़तालें करने, स्ट्राइक करने और प्रोटेस्ट करने के उनके जो बुनियादी हक़ूक हैं, उन पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

मैं सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एग्रीकल्चरल क्रैडिट का इन्तज़ाम किया जायेगा, क्योंकि आज-कल तो एग्रीकल्चरल क्रैडिट नहीं मिलता है । अगर किसान के पास रुपया होगा, ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रैक्टर खरीदे जायेंगे, इरिगेशन और अच्छे बीजों का इन्तज़ाम किया जायेगा, फसल बढ़ेगी, प्राडक्शन बढ़ेगी, तो इस देश में रिसेशन या मन्दी खत्म हो जायेगी, चाहे वह इंडस्ट्री की हो या तिजारत की । अगर किसान की हालत अच्छी नहीं होगी, तो सारे देश में रिसेशन होगा । अगर किसान को बैंकों से रुपया दिया जायेगा तो वह खुशहाल होगा, उसकी परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ेगी; वह सारी चीज़ें खरीदेगा और फिर रिसैशन खत्म हो जायेगा ।

अगर बैंकों से एग्रीकल्चर के लिए रुपया दिया गया, तो देहात में काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज़ कायम होंगी, रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन होगा, कैटल ब्रीडिंग में तरक्की होगी और एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज़ बढ़ेंगी । इन सब कामों के लिए अरबों रुपये चाहिए ।

सरकार की तरफ़ से जो यह नेक कदम उठाया गया है, मैं उस की पूरी हिमायत करता हूं । इस बिल में जो खामियां हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि सिलैक्ट कमेटी में हमारे दोस्त उनको दूर करेंगे । अगर फिर भी इसमें कोई खामियां रहीं, तो जब यह बिल दोबारा इस हाउस में आयेगा, तो हम यहां पर इसके बखिये उधेड़ेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति महोदया, इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में कहा गया है, और, मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :—

"The resources of the banking system need to be distributed equitably and purposefully in conformity with the developmental requirements so that priority sectors may receive their due share and particular clients or groups of clients are not favoured in the matter of distribution of credit.".

इस उद्देश्य से किसी का मतभेद नहीं हो सकता । हमारे जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक उद्देश्य हैं, अन्य उद्योगों की तरह

बैंकिंग उद्योग को भी उन्हें पूरा करना पड़ेगा । और ये उद्देश्य है : आर्थिक विकास की गति को बढ़ाना; राष्ट्र के साधनों का अधिकतम सदुपयोग करना; पूंजी का और आर्थिक शक्ति का एकत्रीकरण रोकना और एकाधिकार की प्रवृत्ति को निरुत्साहित करना । हम यह चाहते हैं कि खेती के लिए कर्जे की अधिक सुविधाएं मिलें । हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योग पूंजी के अभाव में समाप्त न होने पायें, क्योंकि अगर खेती बढ़ती है, छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों का जाल फैलता है, तो आर्थिक विकास की गति बढ़ेगी, आजीविका के अवसर अधिक उपलब्ध होंगे और देश में आर्थिक शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण होगा ।

लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि यह विधेयक जिन उद्देश्यों की घोषणा करता है, जो उद्देश्य वांछनीय हैं, जिनकी प्राप्ति होनी चाहिए, क्या यह विधेयक और इसके प्रावधान उन उद्देश्यों को पूरा कर सकेंगे । मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर यह विधेयक अपने वर्तमान स्वरूप में ही पारित किया गया––मुझे विश्वास है कि सदन इस बात की अनुमति नहीं देगा––, तो वह किसी बुराई को खत्म करने के बजाये एक नई और बड़ी बुराई को जन्म देगा । यह बैंकों का सामाजिक नियंत्रण नहीं करेगा, बल्कि उनका राजनैतिक नियंत्रण करेगा । अभी एक कांग्रेस के मित्र कह रहे थे कि यह सही दिशा में एक कदम है । मेरा उनसे मतभेद है । यह गलत दिशा में एक कदम है । सामाजिक नियंत्रण के नाम पर यह राजनैतिक नियंत्रण थोपने की कोशिश की जा रही है, जिसका हमें डट कर मुकाबला करना होगा ।

18 Hrs.

अभी हाल में एक नेशनल क्रैडिट कौंसिल बनी है । उसके अध्यक्ष वित्त मंत्री महोदय हैं और उपाध्यक्ष रिजर्व बैंक के चेयरमैन हैं । यह क्रैडिट कौंसिल इन नीतियों का निर्धारण करेगी कि कर्जा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को किस तरह दिया जाये । स्पष्ट है कि क्रैडिट की नीतियों का निर्धारण रिजर्व बैंक नहीं करेगा; उसका निर्धारण सरकार के हाथ में होगा । यह सरकार के हाथ में अधिक अधिकार लेने की प्रवृत्ति है और इस प्रवृत्ति से समस्यायें सुलझने के बजाये और भी उलझेंगी ।

महोदया, इस विधेयक में भी स्वीकार किया गया है और सब इस बात को जानते हैं कि निजी बैंकों का नियन्त्रण करने के लिये, उन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिये, आज भी रिजर्व बैंक को व्यापक अधिकार प्राप्त हैं । ये अधिकार पहले ही कानून के द्वारा दिये जा चुके हैं । इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिये कि इन अधिकारों का उपयोग क्यों नहीं किया गया ? क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय का या सरकार का कथन यह है कि अधिकार पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, उसे और अधिकार चाहियें––तो भी उसे अभी जो अधिकार दिये गये हैं, उनका किस तरह से उपयोग किया गया, इसके सम्बन्ध में एक प्रतिवेदन सदन के सामने रखना चाहिए । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अभी भी रिजर्व बैंक के पास पर्याप्त अधिकार हैं, लेकिन वे अधिकार काम में नहीं लाये गये, क्योंकि रिजर्व बैंक सरकार की मुट्ठी में है । रिजर्व बैंक एक आटोनोमस मौनिटरी अथोरिटी नहीं है और अगर किसी दिशा में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है तो वह दिशा यही हो सकती है कि रिजर्व बैंक को सरकार के चंगुल से निकाला जाये और उसे एक आटोनोमस इण्डीपेन्डेन्ट मौनिटरी अथोरिटी के रूप में प्रस्थापित किया जाये । लेकिन यह विधेयक इस दिशा में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं करता । राष्ट्रीयकरण की दुहाई देने वाले भी इस मूल-समस्या पर विचार करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं । अगर रिजर्व बैंक सरकारी निर्णयों पर मोहर लगाने की एक मशीनरी बना रहेगा तो फिर इस देश में आर्थिक शक्ति के दुरुपयोग को रोका नहीं जा सकेगा । यह सम्भव है कि उसका

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

स्वरूप बदल जाये, अभी कुछ पूंजीपति दुरुपयोग करते हैं, फिर सरकार दुरुपयोग करेगी, लेकिन दुरुपयोग की मूल समस्या हल नहीं होगी ।

महोदया, मुझे इस विधेयक की धाराओं को पढ़ कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ है । कोई अपने विवेक को कायम रख कर इस तरह का प्रावधान कैसे कर सकता है, जो इस विधेयक में किया जा रहा है । कहा जा रहा है कि बोर्ड आफ़ डायरैक्टर्स में ऐसे व्यक्तियों का बहुमत होगा, जिन्हें खेती, ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था, छोटे उद्योग, सहकारिता, बैंक उद्योग तथा वित्तीय मामलों की जानकारी होगी—बड़ी अच्छी बात है होनी चाहिये, लेकिन आगे कहा गया है—कि इन विषयों की जिन्हें स्पेशल-नौलिज है या प्रेक्टिकल एक्सपीरियेन्स है, उनको बोर्ड आफ़ डायरैक्टर्स में नियुक्त किया जायेगा । अब स्पेशल नौलिज (विशेष ज्ञान) की तो कोई परिभाषा की जा सकती है, मगर प्रैक्टिकल एक्सपीरियेन्स इतना भ्रामक और व्यापक शब्द है कि जिसकी कोई सीमा नहीं बांधी जा सकती । क्या सरकार इस बात के लिये तैयार है कि एक इण्डीपेन्डेन्ट एजेन्सी कायम करे जो इकानामिक-एक्सपर्ट्स का एक पूल बनाये और उस पूल में से बोर्ड्स आफ़ डायरैक्टर्स के लिये व्यक्तियों का चुनाव किया जाये ? खेती का ज्ञान किसे है—किसे नहीं है; छोटे उद्योगों का कौन विशेषज्ञ है—कौन नहीं है—यह निर्णय करने का अधिकार सरकार को नहीं दिया जा सकता । यह निर्णय करने का अधिकार सरकार को दिया जायेगा, तो उसका दुरुपयोग होगा, सरकार बैंकों पर राजनीतिक नियन्त्रण करने के लिये इस शस्त्र का प्रयोग करेगी और इस बात की कभी इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है । अगर बैंकिंग उद्योग में सरकार सुधार करने की स्थिति में नहीं है, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि ज्यादा बुराइयां पैदा करने की गल्ती न करे और उसे हमारा सुझाव मानना चाहिये—देश के जो अर्थ, वित्त और मुद्रा के विशेषज्ञ हैं, इनका एक पूल बनाया जाये । पूल को बनाने का काम किसी इण्डीपेन्डेन्ट एजेन्सी को सौंपा जाये और उसकी सिफारिश के आधार पर व्यक्तियों को अलग-अलग बोर्ड आफ़ डाइरैक्टर्स में नियुक्तिकरण होना चाहिये—यह अधिकार सरकार को नहीं दिया जा सकता ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : वह भी तो सरकार को ही करना पड़ेगा.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार इलैक्शन कमीशन को नियुक्त करती है, सरकार एटार्नी जैनरल को नियुक्त करती है, मगर उसकी सीमायें हैं, मर्यादायें हैं । अगर हमारे मित्र पंत जी यह कह कर इन अधिकारों का समर्थन कर रहे हैं या करने-वाले हैं कि हम चाहे कितनी रोक लगायें, अगर हम दुरुपयोग करना चाहें तो कर सकेंगे, तब तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । अगर गंगाजी ही गन्दी हो गई है तो फिर गंगा की पवित्रता की रक्षा नहीं की जा सकती, लेकिन हम यह मानकर.....

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : अभी तो पंत साहब मधोक साहब को रख सकते हैं, लेकिन पूल बनेगा तो फिर नहीं रख सकेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : महोदया, इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि बोर्ड आफ़ डायरैक्टर्स पर जो भी नियुक्ति होगी या किसी को हटाया जायेगा या किसी की पुनर्नियुक्ति की जायेगी—वह सारा अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार का होगा, वह अधिकार अन्तिम होगा, उसे किसी अदालत में चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकेगी । जैसे वे चाहें तो चेयरमैन को हटा सकेंगे, लेकिन चैयरमैन यदि चाहे तो केन्द्र सरकार को अपील कर सकेगा, केन्द्र सरकार उसकी अपील को ठुकरा सकेगी लेकिन यह विषय अदालत में नहीं जा सकेगा । क्या यह अदालतों के अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण नहीं है ? क्या यह अदालतों के अधिकारों को सीमित करना नहीं है ।

अगर किसी व्यक्ति को शिकायत है कि उसके साथ अन्याय हुआ है तो उसे न्यायालय का दरवाजा खटखटाने का अधिकार होना चाहिये । यह अधिकार सरकार को नहीं दिया जा सकता और न अदालतों के अधिकारों को सीमित करने की सरकार को छूट दी जा सकती है ।

महोदया, रिज़र्व बैंक को अधिकार है कि अगर कोई बैंक ठीक नहीं चलता है, तो उसे दूसरे बैंक के साथ मिला सके । रिज़र्व बैंक को यह भी अधिकार है कि बैंकों को निदेश जारी कर सके । रिजर्व बैंक अपना पर्यवेक्षक नियुक्त कर सकता है लेकिन रिज़र्व बैंक ने इन अधिकारों का उपयोग नहीं किया । जैसा मैंने कहा है और मुझे सन्देह है कि इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद सरकार जो अधिकार ले रही है, वे अधिकार मनमाने अधिकार होंगे और उनसे बुराइयां घटाने के बजाय और बढ़ेंगी ।

अभी मेरे मित्र रणधीर सिंह यहां चर्चा कर रहे थे कि खेती को रुपया मिलना चाहिये, छोटे उद्योगों को पैसा देना ज़रूरी है, कच्चे घरों को पक्का बनाया जाये, इन उद्देश्यों से किसे इन्कार हो सकता है ? लेकिन 20 साल में आप इन कामों को नहीं कर सके—इस बात को आपको स्वीकार करना होगा । क्या ये उद्देश्य इसलिये पूरे नहीं किये जा सके कि बैंक व्यक्तिगत प्रयत्नों से भी चलते थे । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट बैंक आफ़ इण्डिया का आपने 15 सालों से नैशनलाइजेशन किया हुआ है, वह किस तरह से धन दे रहा है, वह खेती को धन नहीं बांटता, वह छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को धन का वितरण क्यों नहीं करता—मैं रिपोर्ट मांगना चाहता हूं कि 15 साल से स्टेट बैंक ने जिस तरह से आचरण किया है, उसकी कार्यवाही की विशेषज्ञों द्वारा जांच होनी चाहिये, रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखी जानी चाहिये । निजी बैंकों को जिन कमियों के लिये, जिन खामियों के लिये आज दोषी ठहराया जा रहा है, उन कमियों और उन खामियों को पूरा करने में यह स्टेट बैंक पूरा क्यों नहीं उतरा, कौन सी कठिनाई इसके मार्ग में है, क्या उसका क्रेडिट देने का तरीका ठीक है उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये । जो काम सरकार खुद कर सकती है, वह नहीं करती और जो काम सरकार को नहीं करना चाहिये, उसके लिये वह उत्सुक दिखाई देती है ।

महोदया, भारतीय जन संघ की केन्द्रीय कार्य समिति ने अभी इस बैंक बिल पर चर्चा की थी और हमने एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया है—उसके एक अंश को मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं:—

"The Bill does not specify how the main difficulty in the way of financing agriculture and small scale industry is to be overcome. Farmers or small-scale industrialists cannot give any acceptable security or guarantee for loans and advances. True, if the present mode of equating repaying capcity with saleable security is replaced by the calculus which measures repaying capacity in terms of the productive competence of the borrower, matters would become easier. But the efficacy of the latter process in Indian conditions is yet to be tried and the Government has not come forward to shoulder a major portion of this financing. Thus the Bill will fail to achieve the end for which it is being introduced".

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: But how will it succeed?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : केवल इतना ही कहना काफ़ी नहीं है कि खेती को, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को पैसा मिलना चाहिये । जो पैसा देने की शर्तें हैं, उन पर पुनर्विचार करना होगा । बैंकों में जो रुपया जमा है, वह जनता का रुपया है, कोई ऐसा न समझे कि सरकार बैंकों को

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

ले लेगी तो जो रुपया जमा है, वह सरकार को वितरण करने के लिये मिल जायेगा। उस रुपये का ठीक से विनियोग करना पड़ेगा और इसमें स्टेट बक चाहे तो आदर्श उपस्थित कर सकता है। मगर स्टेट बैंक ऐसा आदर्श उपस्थित करने में पूरी तरह से विफल हुआ है।

महोदया, इस विधेयक में एक क्लाज 36 ए-डी० है, जो कर्मचारियों के ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों पर हमला करता है। हम इस तरह के हमले का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते। इसमें डीसेन्सी की बात कही गई है। मैं उस धारा को उद्धृत नहीं करना चाहता।

उसमें कहा गया है कि अगर बैंकों के कर्मचारी कोई ऐसा काम करें जिसे इन्डीसेन्ट समझा जाये.....

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : "एनी पर्सन" है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पर्सन का क्या मतलब है ? आप इन्डीसेन्सी की व्याख्या कीजिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : वह निकाल दिया गया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के संगठन हैं उनको आप निमंत्रित कीजिए और उनसे इस धारा के बारे में विचार-विमर्श कीजिए। बैंकों के कर्मचारी आपको सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन एक पक्षीय तौर पर आप ऐसी धारा लाद देंगे तो वह सहन नहीं होगा। मैं ऐसा नहीं कहता कि जो बैंकों के मालिक हैं उनकी राय आप न लें लेकिन बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों को किसी तरह से सीमित करने के पहले बैंक कर्मचारियों के केन्द्रीय संघटनों की राय लेनी चाहिये और उनकी सहमति प्राप्त करनी चाहिये।

बैंकों के भविष्य के बारे में डा० हजारी की रिपोर्ट आई है, उसने बड़ा विवाद पैदा किया है। मैं डा० सी० डी० देशमुख के इस सुझाव से सहमत हूं कि हजारी रिपोर्ट पर कोई निर्णय लेने से पहले सरकार को योजना आयोग और रिजर्व बैंक से बैंकों के भविष्य के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करनी चाहिये। यह कोई राजनीतिक प्रश्न नहीं है। इन प्रश्नों को नारों का मामला भी नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। बैंकिंग उद्योग बड़ा नाजुक है, इसमें हाथ डालने से पहले सरकार को सारी सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये और जो भी निर्णय लिया जाये, उसमें प्लानिंग कमीशन और रिजर्व बैंक का मुख्य रूप से हाथ रहना जरूरी है। अभी तक सरकार ने इस दिशा में कदम नहीं उठाया, यह बड़े खेद की बात है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि बैंकों पर नियन्त्रण होना चाहिये लेकिन राजनीतिक नियन्त्रण नहीं होना चाहिये बैंकों पर नियन्त्रण होना चाहिए लेकिन नियन्त्रण सरकार का नहीं होना चाहिये। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया का नियन्त्रण होना चाहिये। इसके लिए रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के ढांचे में मूलभूत परिवर्तन करना जरूरी है। उसमें नौकरशाहों की नियुक्ति आवश्यक नहीं है, उसमें स्वतन्त्र-चेता अर्थशास्त्रियों की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिये और अन्य देशों के अनुसार रिजर्व बैंक का विकास करना चाहिये, वह केवल सरकार के निर्णयों पर मुहर लगाने वाली मशीन नहीं रहनी चाहिये। जहां तक मुद्रा सम्बन्धी मामले हैं उनपर रिजर्व बैंक का निर्णय सरकार के लिए मान्य होना चाहिये। सरकार वित्तीय नीतियां, आर्थिक नीतियां तय करे लेकिन मानेटरी मामले रिजर्व बैंक के अधिकार पर छोड़ दिये जायें और रिजर्व बैंक एक आटोनामस, इन्डेपेन्डेन्ट बाडी के रूप में सामने आये तो बहुत सी बुराइयों का निराकरण हो सकता है।

बुराइयां केवल निजी उद्योगों में ही नहीं है, सरकारी उद्योगों में भी हैं। बुराइयों का दूर करने का यह इलाज नहीं है । कोई भी निर्णय करने से पहले सरकार को सोच समझ कर कदम उठाना होगा । बैंकों के राजनीतिक नियन्त्रण का हमने जबर्दस्त विरोध करने का फैसला किया है । इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों से हम सहमत हैं लेकिन यह विधेयक उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं करता । इसलिए विधेयक पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिये और विशेषज्ञों की कमटी बिठा कर, 15 साल में स्टेट बैंक ने क्या काम किया है, इसकी रिपोर्ट सदन में आनी चाहिये ।

धन्यवाद ।

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SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): I have heard the speeches of the hon. Members who spoke before me and I find that there is a good deal of misunderstanding in the minds of some who spoke. An hon. member said that the LIC had so much money and it was misusing that money by giving it to big business. LIC is a nationalised institution. In the same breath he wanted the banks to be nationalised. If nationalised institutions like the State Bank of India and the LIC and other bodies have not been able to remove the defects which were intended to be removed by the present Bill, how are we going to support nationalisation? As Shri Vajpayee mentioned, the Reserve Bank has ample powers and it can give all kinds of directions necessary for safeguarding investments. They can say whom to give, on what security to give and at what rate of interest and what maximum amount could be given on a particular commodity and what margin should be kept. They can give all kinds of directions for the proper functioning of banks; they can inspect the accounts any time without notice, direct that advance should not be given to particular firm or house or on a particular commodity. If those powers were used properly, the purpose of this Bill could be achieved. Nationalisation by itself could not cure the disease. If you expect a doctor to go and argue a case, he will fail. If you ask a lawyer to go and treat a patient, the patient will die. The banks functioning in big towns are commercial banks; they are not intended to go to the villages to advance money to agriculturists. State Bank controls more than thirty per cent of the deposits. There are Rs. 700 crores in post office savings bank. The nationalised institutions have 33 per cent of the total deposits. The advances are being utilised for helping industry and commerce in accordance with the plan. As a matter of fact, the Reserve Bank has power and authority to give directions. To accuse commercial banks that they had not helped agriculture is not looking at them in their proper perspective. No branch can be opened by any bank unless it is sanctioned by the Reserve Bank. The agricultural sector was to have been helped by the co-operative banks. The whole trouble has arisen because in a number of places the co-operative banks are not functioning properly. They should be strengthened. At present the banks advance money to small scale industries and even agriculture if you consider tea or coffee. But if we are thinking of advancing money to small agriculturists in village having five or six acres of land and cultivating paddy or some other crop, it has not been done and it is not possible to be done by the present banks because of the way the banks had been constituted at present. The money is held by the banks in deposit as a trust on account of the confidence that the directors had created in the minds of the depositors. If money is advanced to parties who are not credit-worthy, it will not be realised and deposits will not come. Government will have to think of some method, say, of giving some sort of guarantee for the advances to cultivators. The factors that are taken into consideration by the banks while advancing money are known. The Government gives a guarantee to deposits to the extent of Rs. 1500. Similarly, if the Government gives some kind of a guarantee for advances to small farmers, in the villages the difficulty of the

[Shri Himatsingka]

banks can be minimised to a large extent. I feel there is a good deal of confusion in the minds of those who have spoken. We have been criticising a large number of public undertakings because they are not being properly managed. They cannot be properly managed unless you put proper personnel there and they are given a certain amount of power and freedom to act. That is not being given. The State Bank controls more than one-third of the deposits. The complaint is that the banks have advanced large sums to companies controlled by Directors. That is not correct. The advances made by scheduled banks in the hands of private parties—non-nationalised banks—to companies, firms, etc., controlled by the Directors is only 11 per cent of the total advances, whereas the advances made by the State Bank to companies in which the Directors are interested amount to 26 per cent. Therefore, the advances made by non-nationalised banks to companies controlled by Directors is much less. In fact, at present the law provides that no advances are to be made to firms in which the Directors are interested, which are not secured. Secured loans can be given. I do not see what objection there possibly can be to that. But the Bill provides that such advances should not be made. I feel that is not the correct approach. The Directors know the position of the persons who are seeking accommodation from the banks. Not a single case has been brought to our notice where any advance made to companies controlled by Directors has failed. Therefore, to accuse the Directors that they have taken more advantage of their powers is not correct. We should not be guided by our prejudices, but we should try to judge things in their correct perspective.

I feel the present powers in the hands of the Reserve Bank are quite sufficient to meet the purposes which the present Bill wants to serve. If you want to make it easy for loans to be given to the farmers, some other method should be found by strengthening cooperative banks or giving some guarantee by the Government. I hope the Select Committee will go into it and make suitable recommendations.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): Madam, this Bill is intended to meet a certain consensus of opinion which has been created in the country that the money which comes from the pockets of millions of people and lying with the Banks is not being properly utilised for the benefit of the country. In every sector there was a feeling that this money should be utilised for the country's benefit and to help the small industries and agriculturists. So, the Government tried to bring this Bill. That is, what I gather from the statement of objects and reasons. If one goes into the provisions with great hope, one is disappointed. According to Mr. Singh, it is not a step in advance; it cannot be compared to one step of the Haryana bull, but only with the step of an unwilling mule, which has lifted his hind leg to kick. It has given a kick to the workers inside the Banks. If we scrutinise the clauses, we find that they will not serve the objects for which the Bill has been brought.

The total money with the people at the end of 1967-68 is Rs. 5100 crores. Out of that about 73 per cent lies deposited in scheduled banks. Out of that, they have given a credit of about 53 per cent. That shows that this 53 per cent plus the 20 per cent that is still there is used for purposes which are not for the benefit of the country. This Bill is some recognition of the principle that the State, the Government and the people can have some control over the use of the savings of the people, but will the purpose be served by this Bill?

This Bill seeks to attain 4 objectives. It seeks to impose a certain control over the directors. Clause 10(a) provides various qualifications like having special knowledge or practical experience of accountancy. Is it expected that our farmers and ordinary people who deposited their money will have this special knowledge? Who will prescribe the measure of speciality required? Then it says "banking, cooperation, economics, finance, law" etc. who is going to be qualified for being elected or select-

ed or nominated as directors? Is it the common man? Indirectly the big business people will push in their own people on the strength of their money and shares. The qualifications prescribed are not for the common man, but to bring back big business through the back-door. There is such a thing as benami in this country, which is recognised. It may not be his son or wife, but it may be his men.

There is a provision that if the Reserve Bank is satisfied that a certain director is not qualified enough, it can change him and appoint another. Will not that amount to violation of the rights of shareholders to choose their own directors? If in a certain company, the requisite number of qualified men in accountancy, book-keeping, etc., are not available, the Reserve Bank will impose other directors on that bank. So, this is only a subterfuge to deceive the people, because there is a cry for nationalisation and social control. But is this social control or Reserve Bank control only?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Are you in favour of nationalisation or against it ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I am in favour of full nationalisation. I am coming to that.

The hon. Member, Shri Barua, gave a very good analogy of onion peeling and killing a tiger paw by paw. But, unfortunately, he did not tell this House whether banking business is a tiger or simply an onion. If it is a tiger, it has to be killed at once; it must be nationalised at once. But if it is not a tiger, then this is only one peel of the onion that the Finance Minister has given us; there are still hundreds of peels below.

There is another question of control by the appointment of the Chairman. The Chairman has to be appointed and that Chairman must be an expert in banking. Who will be qualified for being appointed as Chairman if not big business people, if not the present bankers, present businessmen who are controlling the banks? So, there also there is nothing very social and anything like control given to the public. Such persons who are there now, they will become whole-timers and they will take some money or some percentage out of the banking business.

Then comes that odd, perhaps unnecessary, irrelevant and unconstitutional clause, 36A(d). Was it perhaps expected that this clause 36A(d) somehow will not be read by the affected people? Because, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons this is not there. The Statement of Objects and Reasons does not state that it is also expected that the agitators inside the bank or those who are obstructing, they will be restricted in their action. Somehow, this 36A(d) has been added, though it has far-reaching consequences. The Finance Minister cannot expect that making one action illegal by 100 statutes will restrict that action. If one crime is made punishable in one million statutes, still that crime will not vanish.

So, what is it that has been tried to be done here by this Bill? Because, obstruction is punishable under the Indian Penal Code. Even loitering near some place is punishable under the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. So, why this redundant clause here? Clause 36A(d) has some other sinister purpose behind it. The sinister purpose is it not only prohibits obstruction, it also prohibits another thing, "act in any manner calculated to undermine the credit-worthiness of any banking company". Are we, the shareholders, prohibited from discussing the financial bungling of a banking company? This, in effect, is what is prohibited by sub-clause (b), "credit worthiness". Suppose some bank is going into liquidation and somebody says the financial position of this bank is bad or deteriorating. Somebody who says it will be liable to be hauled up under clause 36A(d).

As has been already stated by some hon. Members, really speaking, the Reserve Bank has all these powers which, if effectively used, could do the same thing that is sought to be done under the subsequent clauses of this Bill. So, why this Bill? The powers of

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

the Reserve Bank are already there, in substance. Regarding the restrictions on labour, they are anti-labour and since the Labour Minister is here we would like to know whether he has been very vigilant about this clause being incorporated here. Now, if this is anti-labour and it is not liked by the people and if the other clauses will go against the very purpose and objects of this Bill, why this Bill? It is simply a subterfuge to try to satisfy the sentiments of the people, which will not be satisfied by this Bill. Hence, I oppose this Bill.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल लाया गया है इस सदन के सामने उससे मेरे मन में यह भावना आती है कि वह सिर्फ जनता को धोखा देने के लिय लाया गया है । जब श्री रणधीर सिंह जैसे आदमी इस बिल की आरती उतारते हैं तो यह भूल जाते हैं कि उसकी असली आत्मा राष्ट्रीयकरण की नहीं है । मैं उनका ध्यान 36 (ए) और (डी) की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

मैं आज एक सवाल लेबर मिनिस्टर श्री हाथी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व श्रम मंत्री श्री प्रभुनारायण सिंह उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में एक बिल लाने वाले थे, जिसके जरिये वह ट्रेड यूनियन्स को अनिवार्य मान्यता दिलाना चाहते थे और दूसरे कौन ट्रेड यूनियन प्रतिनिधित्व करती है इसके लिये बैलट का इन्तजाम करना चाहते थे । इन दो लक्ष्यों को लेकर के उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व श्रम मंत्री, संयुक्त समाजवादी नेता, एक बिल ला चुके थे । लेकिन हाथी साहब ने कहा कि ट्राइपार्टाइट कमेटी में इस पर बहस नहीं हुई है, इस लिये वह कैसे इस तरह का बिल ला सकते हैं ?

इस बिल में एक तरफ तो श्री रणधीर सिंह राष्ट्रीयकरण की आरती उतारते हैं और दूसरी तरफ प्रजातन्त्र का जो सिद्धान्त है, उसको खत्म करना चाहते हैं और तानाशाही या फासिस्टवाद लाना चाहते हैं । बैंक कर्मचारियों का जो जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है अपनी मांगों के लिये लड़ना, झगड़ना, उसको ही खत्म करने के लिये यहां यह बिल लाया गया है । अब कहां गया श्री हाथी का वह नियन्त्रण ? क्यों नहीं उन्होंने श्री मोरारजी देसाई से कहा कि इस तरह का बिल न लायें । मैं नहीं जानता कि वह इसका जवाब देंगे या नहीं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि चूंकि श्री प्रभु नारायण सिंह उत्तर प्रदेश के संयुक्त समाजवादी नेता थे इस लिये उनको मना किया गया, यहां पर चूंकि उनके मालिक श्री मोरारजी देसाई की ओर से यह बिल लाया गया है, इस लिये इसकी इजाजत दे दी गई है ।

मैं श्री हाथी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब बार-बार इस सदन में पेट्रो-केमिकल्स के मातहत जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनकी बात आती है उनके कर्मचारियों की बात जब बहस में आती है, स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज के जो एम्प्लायीज हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी स्टील फैक्ट्रीज में जो लोग काम करते हैं, जब उनके हित की बात कही जाती है, तब श्री हाथी यहां यह कहते हैं कि हम लाचार हैं, हम कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं । सट्रल लेबर लाज को लागू नहीं कर पाते हैं । इस लिये मैंने यह सवाल यहां रक्खा कि कितनी खतरनाक चीज इस कांग्रेस-मार्का समाजवाद में हो रही है ।

पिछले बीस सालों से कांग्रेस ने कोई सिद्धान्त की चीज जनता के सामने नहीं रक्खी । पहले कहा गया कि हम समाजवाद की भूमिका कोआपरेटिव को मदद करेंगे । लेकिन इसका कोई विश्लेषण नहीं किया गया । उसके बाद कहा कि वेलफेअर स्टेट बनायेंगे, लेकिन इसके लिये भी कोई विश्लेषण नहीं किया गया । इसके बाद आवडी में समाजवादी पैटर्न वाले समाज रचना की बात कही, उसके बाद

भुवनेश्वर में समाजवाद पर चले गये । इनके आगे कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ जनता को धोखा देने के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के पीछे एक बड़ा आर्थिक सिद्धान्त होता है, आर्थिक नीति होती है सोशलाइजेशन, यानी समाजीकरण करना, लेकिन यहां पर सोशलाइजेशन का शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ । सोशल कंट्रोल हुआ है । इसका मतलब साफ है। इस सरकार के चलते जिस तरह से रेलवे का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ और वहां पर नौकरशाही साम्राज्य चल रहा है, उसी तरह से राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर सामाजिक नियन्त्रण करने का बिल लाया गया है । इसका मतलब होता है कि नौकरशाही का बोलबाला चलेगा, केवल करोड़पतियों का बोलबाला चलेगा, कोई जनतांत्रिक और आर्थिक क्रान्ति इस बिल के जरिये नहीं हो पायेगी । इसके पीछे क्या मुख्य सिद्धान्त रहा है, यह भी मैं आपको बतला दूं । अभी एक या दो महीने पहले अध्यापक वी० के० आर० वी० राव का एक बयान आया कि हर एक परिवार जिसका खर्च 2,000 रु० महीना से ज्यादा हो उस पर रोक लगाई जाय । लेकिन यहां आ कर वह मोरारजी देसाई के डेफिसिट बजट की आरती उतारें, तो इसका क्या मतलब है । वह समझते हैं अपने दिल में कि जब तक हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी पर, जिसका महीने का खर्च 1,500 या 2,000 रु० से ज्यादा है, रोक नहीं लगाई जायेगी, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा । यही सिर्फ एक निदान है हिन्दुस्तान की अस्त-व्यस्त आर्थिक व्यवस्था को ठीक करने का ।

18.40 HRS.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK *in the Chair*]

सभापति महाशय, जब जनता कोई क्रान्ति का रास्ता अपनाती है, तब यह सरकार उसको एक भेंट दे देती है—इसको ले लो और भूल जाओ, वह क्रान्तिकारी नारा भूल जाओ । इस बिल के चलते क्या हो रहा है—आप देखिए, हमारे देश के आर्थिक जनतन्त्र की क्या स्थिति है ? हमारे देश में जितना क्रेडिट ईशू होता है, उसका 73 पर सेंट सिर्फ 13 बैंकों के हाथ में है, जिनको शेडयूल्ड बैंकस कहते हैं, विदेशी बैंकों के हाथ में 12 परसेंट है—इसका मतलब है कि सब करोड़पतियों और विदेशी पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में है, इस देश के क्रेडिट ईशू का 85 परसेंट यानी 3 हजार करोड़ रुपया शेडयूल्ड बैंकों के हाथ में है और 25 करोड़ रुपया नान-शेडयूल्ड-बैंकों के हाथ में है । यह दर्दनाक हिसाब आपके सामने मैंने इस लिये रखा कि जो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था है, उसको यह नंगा करके रख देता है और इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में जब यह सरकार इस तरह के बिल ला रही है, तो हमारे नाहाटा साहब, या बरूआ साहब या रणधीर सिंह साहब, जो कांग्रेस के अन्दर यंग-ब्लड के लोग कहलाते हैं—वे सिर्फ मंत्री बनने के लिये इस तरह के नारे लगा रहे हैं, कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं चाहते हैं, क्योंकि कांग्रेस में रहते यह सम्भव नहीं है । जो देश के अन्दर आर्थिक क्रान्ति चाहते हैं वे कांग्रेस की तरह पूंजीपतियों और नौकरशाहों में रह नहीं सकते । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि असल मायनों में यदि आप समाजवाद चाहते हैं तो फिर सोशल कन्ट्रोलवाली आरती मत उतारो, सही मायनों में उस तरफ़ चलो । मैं अध्यापक—वी० के० आर० वी० राव जैसे लोगों को भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी तरफ़ रहम करो, देखो कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है, हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थनीति क्या है, क्या इस बिल के चलते आप उसको अच्छा बना सकते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों को खाना, कपड़ा और मकान दे सकते हैं या केवल समाजवादी व्यवस्था की आरती ही उतारना चाहते हो ? इसका जवाब साफ़ "न" में है । इस लिये सभापति महाशय, हम लोगों

[श्री रवि राय]

को इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये, कुछ अन्तर्मुख होना चाहिये ।

मैं बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि केरल की सरकार, जो कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार है, वाम पंथी कम्यूनिस्टों का वहां पर बहुमत है, वहां की मंत्री श्रीमती गौरी थामस का अभी हाल में एक बयान आया था कि केरल में जो विदेशी पूंजी है उसको हम नहीं छुएंगे, राष्ट्रीयकरण तो दूर रहा, वह उसको छूना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। कोई भी चीज हो, वह उसको छूने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं है । जिसके चलते आज एक तरफ करोड़ों लोग भूखे बैठे हैं, कराह रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ़ ये पूंजीपति—यदि आप पिछले 20-21 वर्षों में दिये गये कर्जों का हिसाब लगायें तो आप देखेंगे कि किसान को कोई कर्जा नहीं मिला, इन बैंकों और एल० आई० सी० से सिर्फ करोड़पतियों को कर्जा मिला, मूंदड़ा कांड हुआ । ऐसा क्यों हुआ—इस लिये कि कोई किसान कांग्रेस दल को रुपया नहीं दे पायेगा, अगर दे पायेगा तो उनसे सिर्फ दो आना और चार आना ही चन्दा मिलेगा, लेकिन इन बैंकों के जो मालिक हैं, जो करोड़पति हैं, जैसे बिरला का यूनाइटेड कामर्शियल बैंक है, टाटा के बड़े-बड़े बैंक हैं जो उनके मातहत चलते हैं, ये बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति लोग चीजों का दाम बढ़ाने के लिये इन बैंकों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और फिर आगे चल कर देखा जाता है कि कोई कर्जा गरीब किसान को मिलता ही नहीं और मिलेगा ही नहीं—जैसा हमारे श्रीनिवास जी ने बताया इसमें इस तरह की क्लाजेज हैं । मैं तो सोच रहा था कि रुकाउन्टेन्सी का ज्ञान बढ़ाने के लिये किसान लोगों को लन्दन भेजा जाय, वे विशेषज्ञ बनें और फिर आ कर बैंकों का नियन्त्रण करें, लेकिन क्या यह सम्भव है ? इन मंत्री लोगों के रहते किसी भी साधारण आदमी का नियन्त्रण इन बैंकों पर नहीं रह सकता । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि साफ़तौर पर कांग्रेस वाले कहते, सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता कि भाई, हम तो विशुद्ध पूंजीवाद को अपनाना चाहते हैं, इस लिये ऐसा कर रहे हैं—इस बात को हम समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन यह जो मिलावट की बात है, इधर भी हां और उधर भी हां, यह चीज नहीं चल सकती ।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सब से अच्छी बात तो यह है कि इस बिल को पंत साहब वापस ले लें और एक बढ़िया बिल लायें, लेकिन यदि यह नहीं हो सकता है तो केवल एक ही उम्मीद हमारे सामने है, एक ही आशा है और वह यह है कि यह बिल सिलैक्ट कमेटी को जा रहा है, सिलैक्ट कमेटी के लोग खुले दिमाग़ से इस के बारे में सोचें और तब यह बिल जब सिलैक्ट कमेटी के द्वारा इस सदन में बहस के लिये आयेगा, हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि एक अच्छा बिल होगा । कम-से-कम 36 ए-डी क्लाज, जिसके द्वारा ये मजदूरों के जो प्रजातन्त्र के हक़ को खत्म करने के लिये तुले हुए हैं, उसको खत्म करें और राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की दिशा में पहल करें, जिसके चलते सारी अर्थ नीति कुछ बैंकरों और पूंजीपतियों के मातहत चलती है, वह खत्म हो सके और इन बैंकों को जन-कल्याण के लिये लगाया जा सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the motion moved by Shri K. C. Pant to have social control over the banking system in our country. This is a step in the right direction and I welcome it. I was a little surprised when I saw that my friends, the Socialists and the Communists, came forward to oppose this motion. It reminds me of a *bhagat* (*Shri Madhu Limaye* : Bali Ram Bhagat ?), who has been meditating throughout his life to have the eternal light but when that light is brought be-

fore him, he is confused. They have been shouting for social control or nationalisation of banks but when the step is taken by Government they are confused.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : They are jealous.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : They do not know whether to welcome it or to oppose it.

This is a step in the right direction taken by the Congress Party and I welcome it. I congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing forward this very useful measure to have social control over banks. But there is a question that I want to ask of the hon. Minister. The question is : What have the State Bank and the Reserve Bank been doing so far for agriculturists ? There is a large section of our population, about 80 per cent, which has been looking forward to this sort of opportunity that has been provided in the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill. They are very late in coming to the aid of the farmers and the peasants.

These commercial banks have been under the control of a few groups in this country and they have been utilising the money for their own benefits and ends. This is a measure which should have been brought before this House long, long back. Anyway, देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद । Now I want to request the hon. Minister not to be taken in by the arguments put forward by the confused Marxists and have this measure at the earliest moment so that the country and the farmer in particular can benefit from this social control of banks.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the fact that you have just given me a few minutes to reply to the debate is the proof that you do not expect me, really, to reply to it fully.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आप ज्यादा समय लीजिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ज्यादा टाइम लीजिये ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : If you give me more time, I shall gladly utilise that time. Really speaking, I can understand that attitude, if that is your attitude, because this Bill is going to the Select Committee and it will be discussed in the Select Committee.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Go with an open mind.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, will be there and so also will be others.

श्री रवि राय : आप उनकी बात मानें तो सही ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जरूर मानेंगे ।

Therefore, I can give an assurance to my hon. friend, Shri Rabi Ray that all reasonable things will be accepted. But, I think, he should not thank me beforehand till he knows what is reasonable and what is not.

The debate has thrown up some ideas and I am sure these will be processed in the Select Committee. Apart from the very pertinent points that have been raised, some points which have been raised have, perhaps, overlooked many of the features of the banking system which are well-known. My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, talked of the relationship between the powers of the Government and the Reserve Bank and he hoped that the Reserve Bank's powers will not be curtailed. The Reserve Bank is an autonomous body; it has been given powers by a statute and it has a certain relationship with the Government. In this particular measure, the Government only has the ultimate power of issuing directives to the Reserve Bank in the public interest. That is the power which even now the Government has. Therefore, there is no change in the constitution or the status of the Reserve Bank nor does it appear to be necessary.

My. hon. friend, Shri Umanath, referred to the fact that the number of banks had decreased over the years and he

[Shri K. C. Pant]

seemed to suggest that this had been done because the Government were in favour of growth of monopolies in the banking system. A little care and a little thought on his part would have brought home to him the plight of depositors in inefficient banks which is the main reason that prompted the Government, as a matter of deliberate policy, to make the weaker and inefficient banks consolidate themselves, amalgamate, so that they would become stronger and the depositors' interests would be protected. So, this shows that if one looks at problems always in order to detect frauds, then one's whole mental attitude would be to find bad intentions even where the intention is good. I would request my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, such an intelligent man, not to allow his intelligence to be misused in this manner.

SHRI UMANATH : Hereafter, I will do as you tell me.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He also brought in the issue of electronic computers in this debate which is not really germane to this debate.

SHRI UMANATH : It is.

SHRI K. C. PANT : But accepting that it is, I am surprised....

SHRI UMANATH : Because employment opportunities is one of the reasons for this Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Shri Umanath belongs to the idea that will capture the world in the future and he should think of the twentyfirst and twentysecond centuries and for him to be looking backward into the bullock-cart age and to protest against acts of modernisation is something that I would never expect from him.

श्री रवि राय : क्या आप रिट्रेन्चमेन्ट करके माडर्नाइज़ करेंगे ?

SHRI UMANATH : Let the entire Cabinet be computerised; I will welcome that.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, was with Congress when Gandhiji was there. But my hon. friend, Shri Umanath's party always derided Gandhiji for his economic philosophy on the ground that it was based on certain basic fundamental principles which he seems to have espoused today, khadi and village industries and the like, and they always favoured, I think, the heavy industry, steel industry, etc., etc., and all the apparatus of modern technology that goes with them. I think, he should be consistent....

SHRI UMANATH : Computerisation is not the same as industrialisation.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think, if he pauses to reflect over what he has said, he will understand. If you introduce highly capitalised industries and want to get maximum out of them, I think, you cannot deliberately eschew the use of such things as will make the maximum use of the capital that has been invested.

SHRI UMANATH : But that must be consistent with the employment potential and the necessity for using the labour in this country. It should not go beyond that.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Again, if he says let us give up all heavy industries....

SHRI UMANATH : Who said that ? Don't confuse between heavy industries and computers.

SHRI K. C. PANT : .. there will be greater employment then.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो क्या आप हैंडीक्रैफ़ट और ग्रामोद्योग भी छोड़ रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, is defending an indefensible cause. Why is he stepping in the way ?

My hon. friend, Shri Umanath, must realise that there are certain basic compromises in an economy like ours which is a developing economy. There is a compromise which has to be struck between employment and development of economy. This is one of the compromises that has to be struck. I think, he

should realise that this is a problem that is facing all developing countries today and those countries which he admires are not beyond adopting these techniques.

My hon. friend, Shri Srinibas Misra, objected to the appointment of directors and he asked, what are the criteria, and if the banks appoint wrong kinds of directors, who will decide. He overlooked the fact that this Bill gives powers to the Reserve Bank. In case the directors are wrongly appointed or somebody who is considered undesirable is appointed a director, the Reserve Bank has powers to remove him and the Reserve Bank has powers to appoint directors. What more does he want ? This is the power which this Bill gives to the Reserve Bank.

Apart from this, a basic point was made by my hon. friend, Shri Koushik, and by my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, that this is a measure of political, not social, control. I am rather surprised at this criticism. What are the basic ingredients of this Bill ? It has set up a National Credit Council which will provide guidelines for the canalisation of credit which is a scarce commodity into channels which are desirable and which conform to the overall social and economic objectives and our economy in the country. This is one basic, fundamental, provision.

The second is that it gives certain powers for the reconstruction or reconstitution of these banks in such a way that the chairmen are professional bankers. They are not politicians. Somebody said that they are retired politicians. They are not so; they are professional bankers. Then, the boards of directors have been so reconstituted or are to be so constituted that the majority will be non-industrialists and various interests will be represented, agriculturists, cooperatives, etc. etc. This means that the basic structure of the management of these banks will be changed and its management which is vital for determining the direction of credit and for determining the way in which these banks are going to grow. So, this is the provision that has been made in this Bill.

My hon. friend, Shri Koushik, made the remark that we should concentrate entirely on the developmental and growth aspect of the economy and not on the distributive aspect at all. I beg to submit to him that this is not a very correct appraisal of the needs of the present socio-economic situation. You cannot ignore the distributive aspect. While the credit aspect is important, the distributive aspect must also be kept in mind and this is not something which is a party matter. Our credit institutions must conform, as I said, to our basic social and economic objectives and these social and economic objectives are not merely the objectives of our party. They are included in the Directive Principles of the Constitution and they have been adopted by the Parliament in a Resolution of December, 1954 when we adopted the socialistic pattern of society as the objective of social and economic policy. We have adopted the strategy of planned development and, within the framework of democracy and socialism we have also adopted the Industrial Policy Resolution, in 1956, which lays down the guide-lines very clearly and these guide-lines include the provision that the public sector must expand gradually and to use Jawaharlalji's words, must ultimately control the commanding heights of the economy. This is the broad framework within which our credit policy must also be framed.

19 hrs.

A point has been made that, all these years, the Reserve Bank has been functioning but it has not produced the desired results. I would remind the House that one of the basic objectives of the Reserve Bank in the past—in fact, the objective on which it has concentrated most—has been to protect the interests of the depositors; it has concentrated on this aspect perhaps too narrowly, but it has concentrated. Now the whole objective has been widened, it has been widened in such a manner that the needs of the priority sectors are met. Besides this, the Reserve Bank of India has taken into account the needs of those activities of the economy which are useful to the economy. You cannot also today accuse

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the Reserve Bank of India of allowing advances to big industry. I shall quote from the Mahalanobis Committee's Report where it has been observed :

> "If the pattern of growth in a mixed economy has to be simultaneous development of both the large scale and the small scale enterprises the regulatory measures should not take the form of withholding finance to larger units."

This is an obvious statement of fact, and the Reserve Bank has, in the past, scrutinised the proposals for the grant of advance of Rs. 1 crore and above and refused to sanction the limit for non-priority sector. This was the story in the past. The point is not to deny credit even to large scale enterprises if they are performing a useful function in the society, but to see that this credit is not misused for purposes which we do not accept and which are harmful to the economy, purposes of the kind mentioned by my hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee—concentration of economic power, growth of monopoly, etc. We must be clear on these fundamental ideas and it is to further these fundamental ideas that this Bill has been brought forward.

A point has been raised by various hon. members as to why nationalisation is not resorted to. I do not want to repeat all that the Deputy Prime Minister has already in his statement of 14th December, 1967, because he has gone into this question and he has stated there that the Government has considered that this social control measure, which has been brought forward, is the most effective means of achieving the objective which is before it. He has also stated that we have to keep in mind not merely the short-term objective of distributing credit in a useful, fair and proper manner, but also the long-term objective of mopping up the deposits, of mobilising resources, and bringing them into the banking system.

One of the hon. members objected to the meeting that the Deputy Prime Minister had with the bankers and he said that the Deputy Prime Minister subserved the interests of capitalists. If he did subserve the interests of capitalists, I do not think that he need advertise it by holding a meeting of this type, but be that as it may, the point is that the various banks, because they have seen the firmness of the Deputy Prime Minister's position in this matter, have already taken measures to conform to the spirit of the Bill which we have brought forward; many of them have changed their Chairmen—I do not want to give the names—and also the Directors.

Another point that was made by various hon. members was with regard to the proposed clause 36A(d). My hon. friend, Mr. Srinibas Misra, called it unconstitutional. I do not know whether he has lately revealed himself as a Pandit of the Constitutional law; I do not want to cross swords with him because that is not my subject. Now what is the restriction that the proposed clause 36A(d) seeks to put? It does not seek to prohibit all demonstrations; it seeks to prohibit demonstrations including shouting any slogan, which amounts to incitement to commission of an offence, etc. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH : What is the relevancy here?

SHRI K. C. PANT : You will understand that these restrictions can be placed on the freedom of speech and freedom of expression under sub-section (2) of article 19 of the Constitution... (*Interruptions*).

Now I would also like to assure the House that this clause is not intended to curb in any way the genuine trade union activities of the employees... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH : Please tell us why this clause is at all needed.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह ज़रा समझाइये कि इस बिल में इसको लाने की क्या ज़रूरत थी ?

श्री रवि राय : अगर आप इसको इसमें से हटा देते हैं तो बिल में क्या खराबी हो जायेगी ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will tell you. I think, those of my hon. friends who are capable of being persuaded by argument may change their views. Let them hear me first.

There are, even today, bipartite settlements in the banking industry. Recently we have taken another step to improve relations in the banking industry—formation of the Industrial Committee of the Banking Industry under the chairmanship of the Minister for Labour. There are the Shastri and Desai awards which are existing even today. So, we do not intend to disturb the balance between the employers and the employees that exists even today. There are, as I said, all these bipartite agreements, and it is not our intention to disturb the rights and obligations of the employers and the employees already obtaining under the existing statute or under the various awards of settlement. This is the point that really goes to the heart of the matter. The proposed provision is not something that is directed to employees; it is a provision of general applicability. If you read it carefully, you will notice that it is that kind of provision which refers to any person, not to any employee. Many of my hon. friends have overlooked this fact. Why do they presume that the employee will come in the way of proper functioning of the bank ? (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 'which is indecent' आप ज़रा इंडीमेंट की व्याख्या कर दीजिये ।

SHRI UMANATH : Cr. P.C. and all sorts of laws are there which are attracted if anything goes wrong. Why should you have this provision at all here ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : This is not an Industrial Relations Bill ! इसका मतलब क्या है ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I just want to ask one question. This is Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill. What sort of Banking laws are being amended here ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Bill is going to the Select Committee and it will be discussed threadbare there.

The hon. Minister may continue.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The whole point is that the Government have also a responsibility to ensure that the banks are able to function normally during the usual business hours. Unlike other business and commercial undertakings, they have certain responsibilities—the banks—under the Negotiable Instruments Act to discharge. If they do not discharge those responsibilities, they are liable to be used. Therefore, one has to appreciate the difference. There are occasions when the banks have not been able to function normally because of outside interference, obstruction and intimidation, not necessarily from the employees but from outsiders. Therefore, I would beg of the hon. members to keep in mind the basic importance of the smooth functioning of the banks in our economic and social life.

SHRI UMANATH : There is this ILC and there is also the Standing Committee to which all legislations are referred... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. C. PANT : Unless we are able to ensure the smooth functioning of the credit institutions, banking institutions will not be able to discharge their responsibilities that are required of them. I would remind the hon. members that the banking industry is of a special character and that is well recognised in law. I would draw your attention to section 34A of the Banking Regulation Act under which the banks are protected from disclosing secret reserves in view of their special status as credit institutions. So, there is this distinction to be made between banks and other business and commercial activities.

As I said, it is not necessary for me to go into each and every point. I have dealt with the broad framework of the debate, and for the rest, it is up to the Select Committee to consider the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social

[Mr. Chairman]

control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 22 members, namely, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj, Shri S. S. Kothari, Shri N. Dandeker, Shri C. T. Dhandapani, Shri G. S. Dhillon, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri C. M. Kedaria, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Samarendra Kundu, Shri Lalit Sen, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Shri Krishna Chandra Pant, Shri S. R. Rane, Shri Thirumala Rao, Shri Dwaipayan Sen, Shri K. N. Tewari, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, Shri Sadhu Ram, and Shri Morarji Desai, with instructions to report within one month."

The motion was adopted.

19.10 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 27, 1968/Chaitra, 7, 1890 (Saka).